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ENGINEERING, INDUSTRIAL DESIGN PROJECTS REPORTED

LD181802Y Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD

["Machinery and New Plants Designed Self-Reliantly"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, Sep 18, ATA--For more broadly implementing the revolutionary principle of self-reliance, the Albanian working people are scoring important successes in further promoting the technical-scientific revolution in various branches and sectors of the economy. In this direction a fruitful work is being done also by the Institute of Studies and Engineering Designing in Tirana, set up 8 years ago.

Implementing the tasks set by the 7th Congress of the Party of Labour of Albania to produce locally 95 percent of the spare parts and to increase the production of machinery and equipment for the various industrial projects, the working people of this institute have worked and are working intensively. The Institute of Studies and Engineering Designing has established close ties with the technological bureaus and working people of the engineering plants of the country. In the last few years, relying on its own forces, the institute has designed the PGE for the production of spare parts for the textile industry, which has been put into exploitation in Berat, as well as the machinery and equipment for the enriching factories of copper and chromium ores and other factories now under construction in Albania. As well as this, designs have been standardized and worked out for the production of transport and lifting vehicles, machinery for the factories of grinding stones, the construction of power condensors, etc. And the technological blueprints have been produced and are being produced for the construction of line and workshops for the serial production of many important spare parts.

Inspired by the letter of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania and the Albanian Government to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the Chinese Government, the working people of the Institute of Studies and Engineering Designing are carrying out new, more important and more complex tasks. They have commenced the designing of the machinery and equipment the Chinese side failed to send for the projects it left incomplete. The working people of this institute, in collaboration with the working people of the metallurgical combine at Elbasan, are designing hundreds of machinery and technological equipment for this combine. They are also designing the machinery and technological equipment which were not supplied by the Chinese side for the construction of the ferro-chromium plant in the district of Mat, for the copper smelting plant and the factory for the production of sulphuric acid under construction in the industrial city of Lac, for the Enver Hoxha spare parts plant under construction in Tirana, etc.

The Institute of Studies and Engineering Designing is today capable of studying and designing, completely relying on its own forces and in close collaboration with the working people of the engineering plants of the country, not only machinery and technological equipment, which are needed for the projects of the Sixth Five Year Plan, but also many machinery and technological equipment, no matter how complicated they may be, which will be needed for the construction of new projects which will be set up in Albania in the future.

SHEHU RECEIVES TURKISH ENVOY 15 SEP

AU152014Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 15 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Mehmet Shehu, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, today received Metin Karaca, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Turkey to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. The meeting was also attended by Deputy Foreign Minister Reiz Malile.

MORE ON TODOR ZHIVKOV'S OFFICIAL VISIT TO AUSTRIA

Arrival Reported

AU181925Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 18 Sep 78 AU

[Summary] "Austria received Todor Zhivkov, Bulgaria's first state and political leader, with much friendship and sincere respect. At the Vienna airport the Bulgarian head of state was most cordially greeted by Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, Austria's president; Dr Bruno Kreisky, chancellor; Dr Willibald Pahr, minister of foreign affairs; and Josef Staribacher, minister of commerce, trade and industry, as well as by many representatives of the Austrian public."

"Not only the official part of the greeting ceremony, but the atmosphere itself testified to the hospitality and friendship shown to Bulgaria, and the sincere admiration and respect for Todor Zhivkov."

Official talks between Todor Zhivkov and the Austrian president began in the afternoon in Hofburg. "Both leaders expressed satisfaction with the great progress in Bulgarian-Austrian cooperation, which has strengthened the basis on which many positive and beneficial enterprises can materialize." The two leaders expressed their opinions on many international issues. "It is with pleasure that we report the similarity of opinions on the most urgent necessity--to make every effort to develop detente in Europe and turn it into a constant, lasting and irreversible process."

Todor Zhivkov received leaders of diplomatic missions accredited to Vienna. "Previously prepared documents were festively signed." Documents on cooperation in education and health care were signed, as well as a protocol on the work of the 9th session of the Bulgarian-Austrian committee on economic, industrial and scientific-technical cooperation.

Austrian Reportage

For Austrian reportage on the official 4-day visit to Austria by party and state leader Todor Zhivkov which began on 18 September, see the Austria section of the 19 September Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Zhivkov Toasts Kirchschlaeger

AU182125Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 18 Sep 78 AU

[Report on toast by Todor Zhivkov, Bulgarian State Council chairman, at 18 September official dinner given in his honor in Vienna by Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, president of Austria]

[Text] First of all, Comrade Todor Zhivkov said, I would like to thank you for the kind invitation to visit your country for the third time, for the warm and friendly words directed to the Bulgarian people, as well as for the hospitality shown to me and to those who are accompanying me. I hasten to subscribe to what you have said, Mr Federal President, that our mutual relations are successfully developing and are entirely constructed upon the Helsinki spirit. I would like to add that their stage of development provides an opportunity to use them as an example of how two states with different social systems can establish fruitful cooperation in all areas.

Bulgaria and Austria have friendly relations which are thousands of years old. During the 1,300 years of the existence of the Bulgarian state, an anniversary we are to celebrate soon, the Danube River has connected our two lands.

Our history is full of examples of good will and humanity. The Bulgarian people have always had friendly feelings and respect for the gallant and talented Austrain people. This traditional friendship is the solid basis on which our cooperation in modern times has developed.

I note with pleasure that during the last few years one can discern a significant development and strengthening of the bilateral political, economic, scientific, and cultural relations. The personal contacts and high level meetings, which have become a regular practice, particularly contribute to this. This is also the result of the hitherto concluded treaties, agreements and other interstate documents.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria is making an effort to activate its economic relations with the Republic of Austria, which is one of our major trade partners among the West European countries. I am convinced that these relations must consolidate further, not only by using the existing forms of economic cooperation, but by searching for applying new, even more effective ways and methods. We think that new and broader possibilities of developing cooperation in all areas are developing in front of us. Development of the relations in the area of culture, science, education, tourism and sports also contributes to the better acquaintance between our peoples. I have no doubt that our present visit will be fruitful and beneficial, will be a new contribution to the further activization of Bulgarian-Austrian relations, and will allow the Bulgarian and Austrian peoples to demonstrate once again their mutual feelings of friendship and respect. Our talks today, which took place in an atmosphere of frankness and mutual understanding, are a confirmation of this.

Mr Federal President, the securing of lasting peace and cooperation is a necessary condition for the ascending development of Bulgarian-Austrian relations. Europe is our [word indistinct] which is to be ever strongly guarded, and whose achievements in the areas of civilization, humanism, progress and peaceful understanding are to be enriched. I note with satisfaction that the principles of peaceful coexistence are being consolidated more and more as norms in the relations of states with different social systems. Proof of this was the successful conducting of an important forum for decreasing international tension and securing peace and security, such as the Helsinki conference. For us it is especially pleasant to note that the Republic of Austria is striving to develop the process of detente, just as the People's Republic of Bulgaria is also striving. Our peoples have repeatedly tasted the blood and suffering of war, and therefore know the priceless value of peace.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria believes that political detente in Europe and the world should be supplemented with military detente. The most important and urgent task of our time is to stop the arms race and to begin the implementation of real measures in the area of disarmament.

The implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the UN General Assembly special disarmament session and, more especially, the convocation and successful conclusion of a world conference on disarmament have an important significance for strengthening world peace.

In conclusion, I would like to express my conviction that the friendly relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Austria will continue to develop and strengthen to the benefit of our two peoples, in the interest of peace and security in Europe and the world.

I toast the health and personal happiness of Mr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, the respected federal president of the Republic of Austria, and his wife.

To the happiness and well-being of the friendly Austrian people.

To further strengthening the friendly relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Austria. To just and lasting peace in Europe and the world. To the health of all attending this dinner.

RESULTS OF CAMP DAVID TALKS REPORTED

Sofia Radio Comments

AU181254Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 18 Sep 78 AU

[Text] After 13 days of intensive persuasion, Egypt fully capitulated and accepted all Israeli demands. Egypt is ready to sign a separate peace treaty with the Jewish state. This is the result of the meeting between As-Sadat, the Egyptian president, and Menahem Begin, the Israeli prime minister, which took place at Camp David--the mountain retreat of Jimmy Carter, the U.S. President. This separate document will guarantee Egypt--only on paper--sovereignty over the Egyptian territories in Sinai, now occupied by Israel. Cairo will only formally receive its territories back, on which, however, Israeli troops will be stationed for at least 3 more years. Along with this, Israel will receive "security zones," over which Egypt will have no jurisdiction.

Israel's only "concession" is its agreement to discontinue the construction of settlements in the occupied territories, on condition that the Israeli parliament in Tel Aviv approves.

The first signs of disatisfaction with As-Sadat's capitulation at Camp David are evident. Muhammad Kamil, Egyptian minister of foreign affairs, resigned today in protest against the results of the negotiations. Observers note that this is the second Egyptian foreign minister to resign because of As-Sadat's separate initiatives. Kamil's predecessor resigned on the day As-Sadat announced he would go to Jerusalem. Along with all this, commentators are unanimous that there is hardly an Arab leader who will be able to fit his own country's interests into the framework of this Middle East peace agreement, which includes so many cardinal concessions on the part of As-Sadat.

OTECHESTVEN FRONT Comments

AU190936Y Sofia BTA in English 0855 GMT 19 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 19 Sep, BTA--The Camp David is over but the Arab and the world public are still apprehensive of the unsurmounted explosion-proneness of the Middle East and of the fact that peace and security are still in a grave jeopardy, reads a signed article in OTECHESTVEN FRONT today.

In spite of the fact that the meeting helped the stands of Cairo and Tel Aviv come closer to each other on some of the moot points, none of the major Middle East questions was solved, the commentary reveals.

The Arab world's indignation and the open discontent with the capitulationism of President Anwar as-Sadat is general. And if there is someone pleased with the Camp David achievements, it is the United States. Because, the paper elaborates, the United States succeeded in tearing apart from the general Arab front a powerful enemy of Israel in the person of Egypt and subsequently in strengthening their own positions in the political and economic life of Cairo.

"Content are also the ruling extremists in Tel Aviv since for minimum and to a major extent formal concessions they come out of the talks with enforced positions. The exploitation of occupied territory will continue, but the 'hawks' received extra guarantees for their 'security'" writes OTECHESTVEN FRONT.

RESULTS OF CAMP DAVID TALKS CRITICIZED BY MEDIA

Prague Radio Comments

LD181958Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD

[Vaclav Jilek commentary]

[Excerpts] The tripartite U.S.-Egyptian-Israeli talks on the Middle East ended at Camp David last night. Here is a commentary on the results by Vaclav Jilek:

After 13 days of laborious negotiations, the tripartite, separate Carter-Begin-As-Sadat talks ended last night. Two agreements were subsequently signed in Washington entitled "Framework for the Conclusion of a Peace Treaty Between Egypt and Israel," and "Framework for Peace in the Middle East."

A separate peace treaty between Egypt and Israel is to be signed within 3 months and is made conditional on the consent of the Israeli parliament to removal of Israeli military settlements from Sinai. The Israeli parliament is to make a decision within 2 weeks.

The second very general and vague agreement is based on Israel's proposal for granting limited autonomy to the Palestinians in the occupied West Bank of Jordan and the Gaza Strip for a transitional 5-year period. Israel retains the right to maintain military settlements on these territories.

The results of the Camp David meeting have thus fully confirmed general expectations: As-Sadat has completely surrendered to joint U.S.-Israeli pressure and has made fresh, extensive concessions to Israel on virtually all issues. The two fundamental problems of the Middle East crisis--the complete withdrawal of Israel from the occupied territories and the Palestine question--remain entirely unsolved.

President Carter, whose popularity has lately dropped considerably, will, above all, want to take political advantage, on the domestic scene, of the Camp David meeting, but so too, naturally, will Begin and As-Sadat, whose domestic position has also been strongly shaken.

The first commentaries in the Western press and agencies are most reserved and stress that there are so many question marks, conditions and reservations as regards the concluded agreements that their true value is extremely illusory. A report, so far not officially confirmed, has come from U.S. sources today to the effect that Egyptian Foreign Minister Muhammad Ibrahim Kamil has resigned in protest at As-Sadat's concession.

The Arab world and the Arab press have reacted very sharply and indignantly to the results of the Camp David negotiations.

From the first reactions to Camp David, one can say that this meeting will certainly not go down in history as a contribution to peace in the Middle East.

You have heard a foreign political commentary by Vaclav Jilek. The final sentence of his commentary is borne out by the news which we have just received from CTK: Israel's Prime Minister Menahem Begin said in Washington today that the United States would build two military bases in the Negev desert for Israel. They will be situated only a few kilometers from Israel's original border with Egypt and will have the same strategic value as the bases in Sinai, which, under the agreement just signed at Camp David, Israel promised to evacuate.

This news came immediately after Begin, together with U.S. President Carter, had forced the Egyptian president to make further concessions, and to sign the so-called "Framework for Peace in the Middle East."

Further Criticism

LD181858Y Prague in English to Africa and Asia 1730 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD

[Text] For the past 13 days while Israeli Prime Minister Begin and Egyptian President as-Sadat have been trying to resume separate Egyptian-Israeli negotations at Camp David in the United States, all the progressive world was protesting against this bargaining over the fate of Arab nations, against the so-called peace initiative of Egypt's president, against United States-Israeli speculations concerning the Middle East conflict.

News from the United States has now confirmed that this concern had been justified. Camp David has not been to the benefit of peace in the Middle East. The final documents marking the end of the Camp David talks show that they have been one-sided. The United States President and Israel's prime minister induced As-Sadat to accept proposals to the liking of Washington and Tel Aviv. The documents proceed from Israeli plans to set up an autonomous territory on the Jordan West Bank and the Gaza Strip during a 5-year trial period. There is no mention of the withdrawal of Israeli troops from occupied territory after this 5-year period. On the contrary, the documents stipulate Israel's right to continue leaving troops on Arab territory.

Further concessions were to the detriment of the Egyptian president's prestige. He not even officially insists that Israel withdraw its troops from the Western Bank of the Jordan and the Golan Heights. He limited himself to the condition that a separate treaty to be concluded between Egypt and Israel within 3 months be tied to the removal of Israeli settlements on occupied Egyptian territory on the Sinai Peninsula. Begin got this decision by maintaining that it had to be taken by parliament. Consequently, it is sufficient if the Knesset were to refuse this step and the Israeli-Egyptian treaty would continue to be a mere illusion.

Those are poor results of talks which were to bring peace to the Middle East. In reality, Camp David did not bring the Middle East nearer to the settlement of any of its key issues. On the contrary, the Israeli-American solutions are aimed at preserving the essence of the conflict. They confirm the occupation of Arab territory taken in the June war 11 years ago. They continue to deny inalienable rights to the Palestinians, including an independent Palestinian state, not to speak of issues of collective security in the Middle East.

Moreover, Camp David has apparently produced new problems. Although the final documents do not expressly mention United States' military commitments in the Middle East, attention was evidently devoted to this question as well.

In short, Camp David has confirmed again that the only road to peace in the Middle East is leading via Geneva. Only at the Geneva peace conference with all parties concerned attending, including the Palestinian Liberation Organisation, only at Geneva is it possible to reach an all-round settlement of the Mideast problems. Any separate negotiations inevitably result in a deadlock.

Prague, Bratislava Papers Comment

LD191012Y Prague CTK in English 0834 GMT 19 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 19 Sep, CETEKA--It was the concessions of Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat which saved the tripartite U.S.-Egyptian-Israeli talks at Camp David on the Middle East from a total failure, the Czechoslovak Communist Party daily RUDE PRAVO writes today.

The daily states that Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin, backed by Carter, made acquiescent As-Sadat take further steps on the road of capitulation. At Camp David, the Egyptian president further deviated from the Arab national interests, gave up the occupied Arab land and ceded it to the aggressor, and began anew to actively cooperate with Israel and the U.S. in their efforts to liquidate the Palestinians as a nation.

The daily points out that the results reached at Camp David are in absolute contradiction with all important documents elaborated on this issue since the Israeli aggression of June 1967. The Camp David results are the very opposite of what President Carter personally admitted as necessary for an effective solution, i.e. the principles included in the Soviet-U.S. statement of October 1, 1977. Secret agreements reached at Camp David which might be in direct connection with the deployment of U.S. Armed Forces in the Middle East area will certainly give rise to serious concern of the Arab and international public, the daily writes.

Bratislava, 19 Sep, CETEKA--"The plans and resolutions from Camp David only (?strengthen) tension in the Middle East and in international relations generally", Slovak PRAVDA comments. The U.S.-Israeli-Egyptian 'principles' of a Middle East peace are actually nothing else than "slightly modified Israeli proposals for gradual 'limited autonomy' in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, which would mean for the Palestinians something like the life in the South African Bantustans." The Slovak paper adds that the Camp David documents represent a new step in "the permanent attempts of imperialism, Zionism and reaction to consolidate and extend their control of the region."

LEADERS RECEIVE DEPARTING SFRY AMBASSADOR 18 SEP

Meets With Husak

LD182026Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Today, Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received Yugoslav Ambassador Milan Venisnik at Prague Castle prior to the termination of his diplomatic mission in Czechoslovakia. In a friendly talk, Comrade Husak pointed to the significance of active cooperation between the two countries and the need for its further intensification. Finally, he wished the Yugoslav ambassador every success in his future work.

Received by Indra

LD190914Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2250 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Today, Alois Indra, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Assembly, received Milan Venisnik, the Yugoslav ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in Czechoslovakia. The Yugoslav diplomat is terminating his tour of duty in Czechoslovakia.

MILITARY DELEGATION LED BY DZUR LEAVES FOR MOSCOW

LD181328Y Prague CTK in English 1100 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 18 Sep, CETEKA--A Czechoslovak military delegation, headed by Defence Minister Army General Martin Dzur, left Prague today on an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union.

The visit takes place at the invitation of Soviet Defence Minister Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov.

NATIONAL FRONT SIGNS COOPERATION ACCORD WITH HUNGARY

AU181525Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Sep 78 p 1 AU

[CTK report: "On Cooperation With the Hungarian People's Republic"]

[Text] Prague, CTK--The final negotiations between the delegations of the CSSR National Front Central Committee and the Patriotic People's Front [PPF] All-State Council of the Hungarian People's Republic were concluded this Friday in Prague with the signing of an agreement on further deepening the mutual cooperation between the CSSR National Front and the PPF of the Hungarian People's Republic.

The agreement was signed by Tomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of the CSSR National Front Central Committee, and Istvan Sarlos, head of the PPF All-State Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, MSZMP Central Committee Politbureau member and secretary general of the PPF All-State Council of the Hungarian People's Republic.

The Final Act was attended by Jidrich Polednik, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, and by Lubomir Prochazka, CPCZ Central Committee department head.

Miklos Barity, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic to the CSSR, was also present.

The same day the Hungarian delegation departed for home.

At Ruzyne Airport in Prague, the Hungarian delegation was seen off by Tomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of the CSSR National Front Central Committee, and other representatives of the CSSR National Front Central Committee.

Miklos Barity, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic to the CSSR, was also present.

STROUGAL RECEIVES BANK OFFICIAL, AMBASSADOR

Bank of England Governor

LD181502Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, chairman of the federal government, received Gordon Richardson, governor of the Bank of England, who is visiting Czechoslovakia, at Hrzan Palace in Prague. They discussed a wide range of points relating to topical as well as long-range problems of world economy. Both officials expressed interest in further development of economic relations between Britain and Czechoslovakia for which, in their view, both sides should create favorable conditions.

Outgoing DPRK Ambassador

LD182256Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Premier Lubomir Strougal received the DPRK ambassador, Yi Won-pom, in Prague today prior to the termination of his diplomatic mission in Czechoslovakia.

FOJTIK LEAVES FOR WORKING VISIT TO POLAND 18 SEP

LD182250Y Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Jan Fojtik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, left for Warsaw today for a friendly working visit. The visit is taking place at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party.

TALKS OPEN IN PRAGUE BETWEEN CSSR, BENIN MINISTRIES

LD181606Y Prague CTK in English 1200 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 18 Sep, CETEKA--Talks between Foreign Ministry delegations of Czechoslovakia and Benin opened here today. The delegations are headed by Deputy Minister Dusan Spacil and Foreign Minister Michel Alladaye, Politburo member of the Benin People's Revolutionary Party. They discussed international problems of common interest and relations between the two countries. Both sides stressed their resolve to promote the process of detente, which must be spread also to the military sphere. They also underlined that they would do everything to extend relations between the two countries in all spheres on the principles of mutual friendship and equality.

CSSR ARMS DELIVERIES TO NICARAGUA TERMED 'LIES'

AU181510Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Sep 78 p 7 AU

[Dusan Rovensky commentary in the column "Notes": "An Egregious Lie"]

[Text] The Austrian paper DIE PRESSE has just come out with a new "sensation": The Nicaraguan dictator Somoza's chair, it says, is swaying so precariously not because the people of this country no longer want to live under the kind of inhuman conditions that they have suffered until now, but because--lo and behold!--"the Kremlin has its hands" in the revolutionary movement against the dictator and because, allegedly, "Soviet and Czechoslovak weapons" are being delivered to the revolutionaries.

DIE PRESSE is known for fabricating such cock-and-bull stories, earmarked for, or inspired by, the anticommunist centers. The editors of this paper surely know the real facts, and are muddying the waters in order to harm the USSR, Czechoslovakia and other socialist countries.

But facts remain facts. And they are uncompromising. Since the 1960's, Nicaragua has been receiving large weapons deliveries--but the weapons were "made in the U.S." Apart from the extensive arms "assistance" to Somoza's regime, a large group of American military advisers has been operating in the country for years, training Somoza's national guard, especially against everyone who could become dangerous to the dictatorship. [paragraph continues]

Moreover, these American "advisers" teach Somoza's myrmidons how to massacre innocent people, men, women and children. Other cut-throats have also appeared in Nicaragua in the last few days, this time from among the ranks of Cuban counterrevolutionaries, whose headquarters is in Florida, USA. The infamous American espionage service, CIA, has its fingers in all of this. In certain U.S. areas, a recruitment of mercenaries from among the ranks of former American "fighters" against Vietnamese women and children is being organized under the CIA's patronage.

Such, then, is the truth. And the lies similar to the one now being spread by the Viennese DIE PRESSE are intended to fog the issue. These lies are egregious slanders and their purpose is clear--to pour oil on the fires of anticommunist, anti-Soviet and anti-Czechoslovak propaganda.

But facts are stronger than the flood of lies. And these facts speak a clear, uncompromising language.

CHINESE INTERESTS, POLICY IN EUROPE CONDEMNED

AU152150Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Sep 78 p 6 AU

[Vladimir Petr article: "The Line of the Chinese Leadership Does Not Allow for Illusions; What They are Concerned With in Europe"]

[Excerpts] Actually, developments in Europe have for along time been the object of the Chinese leadership's keen interest, as well as its endeavor to maximally influence them, in keeping with Maoist China's worldwide hegemonist intentions.

However, if the top representative of the Chinese leadership comes--and intends to keep coming--to Europe, and on top of that, accompanied by such a powerful special apparatus of experts and advisers, this is truly a sign of and testimony to the further striking intensification of both the Chinese leadership's interest in this continent, and of its political intentions and aspirations here. Europe is certainly a continent of sharp class conflicts. Here we have a boundary dividing two class-differing worlds, a boundary that has often been less than one of neighborliness and cooperation, as is the case today.

On the other hand, Europe, particularly, is a continent where the process of detente has yielded the broadest and most emphatic fruit. Europe is full of sharp contradictions, but simultaneously offers many positive results and hopeful prospects. What are the top representatives of the Chinese leadership bringing with them to Europe? Are they coming here in order to follow up the traditions of the Chinese working people's enormous dilligence and modesty and to contribute toward deepening mutual cooperation and strengthening peace and security?

Against Security and Cooperation

It must be stated with absolute clarity that they are entering Europe not as representatives of these noble traditions of the Chinese people, but as bearers of ancient tendencies of the "middle kingdom," of the center of the world, of expansive imperial tendencies to seize, for the Chinese leadership, the position of worldwide hegemony. The Chinese leadership is coming to Europe with the frank intention of striving to destroy the positive development with all accessible means.

The entire history of preparations for the CSCE was permeated by furious efforts of the top Chinese representatives to disrupt and thwart every step forward.

The Endeavors to Aggravate Military Tension

As is known, Europe is a continent where the strongest and technically best equipped military forces of the opposed social systems and their military-political groupings confront each other. This is the legacy of cold war, evoked by international imperialism. On the other hand, even in this sphere the process of detente has yielded certain hopeful possibilities. For several years, negotiations have been going on in Vienna on reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe. True, the negotiations are slow and are systematically thwarted by the NATO countries' unrealistic position; however, at present, they have reached a relatively hopeful stage, due to the great positive initiative of the socialist countries. To achieve progress in this sphere is not merely in the interests of the socialist states, it is also an objective need of all participating countries. In the absolute majority of their contacts with various partners from Western Europe--be it along state or party lines--Czechoslovakia's representatives are finding not only a live interest in Vienna negotiations, but, simultaneously, the awareness of the urgent need to achieve progress in this sphere, to reduce armament and to limit the danger of military confrontation, excluding it on a long-term basis.

The Chinese leadership has directly opposite interests. Standing on a platform parallel to that of the most reactionary forces of the military-industrial complex, it is striving by all means to prevent any agreement on armament reduction, and is hysterically inciting the unleashing of a new armament production race. The Chinese representatives' trips through Europe are permeated by an almost maniacal [posedly] hunt for weapons, in the interest of turning China into a powerfully armed world superpower, which could fittingly support its world aspirations by clashing an appropriate number of weapons.

The Chinese representatives are not missing a single opportunity for calling for an all-round consolidation of NATO and for strengthening its feverish armament. Simultaneously, the ill-famed Cocom [as published], which is to prevent the strategically important exports to socialist countries, assesses deliveries to China in extremely benevolent fashion. It is no secret that NATO circles appraise the military deliveries to China not as arming the enemy, but as strengthening NATO's military strength.

The Chinese "Alternative" for Europe

The European Continent urgently needs detente. In the last few years, top government representatives, even of the capitalist countries, reiterated again and again, one after another: There is no sensible, realistic alternative.

THE CHINESE LEADERSHIP IS COMING OUT WITH AN OPPOSITE ALTERNATIVE: THE ALTERNATIVE OF WAR. Its policy is aimed at dragging the European Continent into this whole complicated game of plots and tricks, directed toward implementing ambitious worldwide aggressive interests, toward hauling Europe onto the path that would lead toward evoking a war. And even this is no speculative conclusion. In the monstrous plans and notions harbored by the Chinese leadership, the devastation of industrially developed areas of the world by war is the quickest way to reach a position "at the head" of world development.

Yes, the Chinese leadership is harshly and consistently playing its infinitely cynical game; but IT IS THIS VERY GAME that is inciting various international forces to strive to use the Chinese card in THEIR OWN game. [paragraph continues]

Moreover, it is as though certain people were blind to the fact that the Chinese leadership itself is playing, with cynical audacity, the American, West European or any other card, the cards of people who have not seen through its intentions.

The most dangerous forces of American imperialism follow Z. Brzezinski's conclusion that it was the frenzied Chinese anti-Sovietism that had placed the United States and China "on a parallel strategic path." On the European Continent, the most furious adversaries of peace, the adversaries of the Helsinki conference and of disarmament, are quite openly and manifestly staking all on the Chinese card. The incorrigible revanchists are today stressing quite openly that, in view of the contemporary correlation of forces, they cannot rely on their own forces and are joining their plans and aspirations for a revanche to the global plans of the Chinese leadership. And it must be underscored that the Chinese representatives are not limiting themselves to a mere acceptance of their sympathies. Their policy is oriented toward ORGANIZING THESE FORCES, toward striving to rally them in a single antisocialist front, toward inciting their antipeace aspirations in every way.

In fact, even those who had twice experienced defeat in the endeavor to reverse the development of events in Czechoslovakia are now orienting themselves toward the Chinese card. The experience of the past 30 years has convinced them that the forces of reaction are incapable of changing the Czechoslovak people's decision to take the socialist path. And thus, even among these inveterate enemies of the Czechoslovak people, there appear speculations as to whether the new great international war crisis, evoked by the plans and intentions of the Chinese leadership, could not perhaps (!) create a situation in which it would again become possible to fish in muddy waters.

All progressive, democratic, peace-loving and realistically thinking people sincerely wish for good, peaceful and mutually advantageous relations among peoples throughout the world, including relations with the Chinese people. However, THE CONTEMPORARY LINE OF THE CHINESE LEADERSHIP PERMITS NO ILLUSIONS. If the only sensible alternative in European development is truly the further development of the process of detente, then the Chinese card means an orientation toward dragging Europe into a devastating and destructive war.

The peoples of Europe have a rich, thousands-year-old experience that was frequently bought in blood. They not only have sufficient experience, they also have enough strength to firmly and resolutely establish their will to have peace and good, mutually advantageous, peaceful relations, based on equal rights, against the Chinese leadership's contemporary intentions, and to set up a clear perspective of a Europe of peace, security and cooperation against the concept of the destruction of Europe.

'ANTICOMMUNIST DIVERSION' AIMED AT YOUTH NOTED

AU152130Y Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 14 Sep 78 p 4 AU

[Martin Kucek interview with Doctor of Philosophy Igor Holub, candidate of sciences, of the Klement Gottwald military political academy, place and date not given: "The Methods Are Changing, the Goals Remain the Same; Anticommunism and its Influence on the Youth in the Socialist Countries"]

[Excerpts] [Kucek] One of the social groups in socialist society at which anticommunism aims with particular intensity is the youth. The growing importance of youth in the plans of anticommunism is called forth by a number of causes. [paragraph continues]

document, issued by a special NATO body--the Council for Youth at the NATO Committee for Information and Cultural Contacts--points out some of them: "At the present time, particular attention must be paid to the youth, who do not have any life experience yet and easily accept all that is new, unusual, nice to look at and that glitters--in material or technical respects." Anticommunism is aware that youth is the future of the socialist society and wants to destroy this future. It reckons with the psychological and socio-political immaturity of the youth.

Question: What are the forms of anticommunism's influence on youth in the socialist society?

Answer: Experience so far confirms that anticommunism is using a whole range of forms and methods in influencing the youth of the socialist society. It is characteristic that it is trying to use all components and levels of social awareness. This means that it is trying to penetrate to the youth by means of ideology, science, arts, literature, way of life, social psychology and so forth. It upsets individual elements of social awareness and directly influences--by means of various instruments such as information media, tourism, church organizations and so forth--the young people's intellects, emotions and wills.

One of the main forms of anticommunism's current influence on youth in the socialist society is the dissemination of various incorrect views, slanders of Marxism-Leninism, real socialism and proletarian internationalism, as well as the dissemination of various anticommunist theories about the youth in contemporary capitalism and so forth. The whole complex can be described as the ideological brainwashing [spracovani] of the youth in an antisocialist spirit. It puts heavy stress on casting doubt on the leading role of the communist party and on socialist democracy in the eyes of young people. It can be said that it constantly forces on the youth--from the positions of bourgeois democracy--the notion that, in practice, the party's leading role inevitably results in limiting democracy and establishing totalitarianism. Political power must allegedly be--as the Radio Free Europe commentator was trying to argue in December 1976--constantly controlled by "independent political forces, independent courts and independent press."

At present, anticommunism is increasingly going over to attacks against the concrete policy of the communist parties of the socialist countries. It is trying to evoke the impression among the youth that dissatisfaction prevails with the communist party's policy in the socialist countries and thus activate the youth against the party. It does not even refrain from cunningly misusing various critical analyses published in the information media of the socialist countries. The representatives of anticommunism thus fully prove that they are not interested in truthfully informing youth but in misinforming them.

The anticommunist trick with human rights also became an instrument of influencing the youth of the socialist countries. Various ideological-diversionist centrals are, virtually daily, forcing on the youth the view that human rights are being violated in the socialist countries. Of course, in their interpretation, this term has a different meaning than in reality. The dissemination of various anticommunist theories and concepts is also part of the anticommunist influence on the youth. The theory of "generation conflict" has a prominent place among them. They are trying to impose on the youth the view that, in the socialist countries, generation conflicts now occur much more often and in a more definite form than is the case in capitalist countries. They claim that the parent generation--with its interests, standard of education and abilities--is no longer capable of developing socialism. It falls, therefore, allegedly upon the youth--as was declared by Czechoslovak emigrant F. Peroutka--to show "a new path of the society's development."

Question: Another form of anticommunist influence on the youth of the socialist countries is the propagation of the Western way of life.

Answer: This form includes not only propagation of the bourgeois way of life, characteristic of contemporary capitalist society but--in fact--propagation of the entire suprastructure of capitalism. It must be stressed that--in view of the deepening crisis of the capitalist world--dimensions such as individualism, egotism, violence, moral decline and so forth are being carried to the youth' awareness. When infiltrating the youth's awareness with the Western way of life, anticommunism fully utilizes manifestations of petit bourgeoisie and vestiges of the past, especially all when spreading consumerist tendences. It exploits on a large scale the fact that the youth's relation to the world is formed, above all, by means of models. For young people, these models are the standard of values, the criterion for morals and frequently, the criterion for evaluating society. Representatives of anti-communism are trying--by use of various forms--to foist upon the young cheap "idols" instead of truly great models.

The pseudomodel of some sort of a "20th century man" has now become such an "idol" and, at the same time, a means of influencing the awareness of youth in the socialist countries. In the West, it is being intensively propagated, especially by the American illustrated magazine, PLAYBOY. The basic scheme of this pseudomodel is represented by a successful young man, somewhat lighthearted, without moral restraints and with a strong tendency to "enjoy as much as possible."

In influencing the youth of the socialist countries, anticommunism also makes use of a number of other forms: Religious propaganda connected with antisocialist attacks and dissemination of the idea of protest--for instance, by means of music, arts, political resistance and symbols, such as wearing the pennants of Western states. badges and so forth.

Question: What are the characteristics of anticommunism's influence on Czechoslovak youth?

Answer: To a large degree, anticommunist influence on the CSSR youth is identical with the influence on the youth of the other socialist countries. On the other hand, one can observe certain attempts made by anticommunism to utilize, when influencing Czechoslovak youth, some historical-social and geographic specifics of the CSSR. The following facts come particularly to the fore:

--They stress anti-Sovietism. The arguments are, on the whole, stereotypical and aimed at forming views to the effect that the alliance with the Soviet Union limits the CSSR's all-round development.

--Together with anti-Sovietism, they are also reviving nationalism among Czechoslovak youth. Representatives of anticommunism are striving to evoke hatred not only for the Soviet Union, but for other nations and nationalities in the CSSR and for other socialist countries.

--The idealization of the critical period of the years 1968-69 has become a particularly frequent form of anticommunist influence on Czechoslovak youth. They are trying to inject into the awareness of the youth the opinion that the years 1968-69 were years of "real democracy and freedom" and, at the same time, to falsify and cast doubt in the eyes of the youth about the past 10 years of construction in the CSSR. Anticommunism is thus trying to evoke the conviction among the youth that a return to 1968 is the only alternative for the CSSR, which means, in fact, it is trying to win the youth over to counterrevolutionary goals.

--It is also characteristic for anticommunism's influence on Czechoslovak youth that it stresses the propagation of Western life style. There is a clear attempt to utilize the fact that the CSSR is a neighbor of the capitalist world. In everyday practice, one can encounter the attempt to entice young people by means of fashion, music, exclusive things and so forth.

Question: Our youth resist these attempts by means of work and political education. How can we even more successfully fight the influence of anticommunism on youth?

Answer: It ensues clearly, even from this brief outline, that anticommunist influence on youth in the socialist countries is very intensive and cannot be underestimated. Many concrete examples confirm that--when vigilance is insufficient--anticommunism achieves certain successes from time to time. Even today, some young people acknowledge various falsifications and fabrications made by anticommunists, succumb to the fetish of the Western wave of modernism and sometimes even agree with the socially most reactionary tendencies such as sexual promiscuity, drug addiction, banditry and so forth.

The struggle against anticommunism must, therefore, become a permanent and organic component of the overall process of forming the personality of the socialist man. The success of the struggle against the influence of anticommunism on youth depends to a large degree on further development of socialism, on strengthening fraternal relations with the Soviet Union and on communist education.

Increasing the social activity of youth also belongs among the decisive facts of the youth's resistance to the influence of anticommunism.

An important prerequisite for forming the ideological resistance of the youth is the correct explanation of life in the capitalist countries. Primarily at stake is the class view on the policy of the imperialist countries, the life of the working people and the youth and on its struggle against unemployment and exploitation.

Summer is a period when many young people visit capitalist countries--whether within the framework of recreation, student practice or something else--or meet foreigners in our country. The class view should never be missing in this contact. The young person should be aware that the capitalist society is a class exploitative system and that the high fashion, esthetic and technical standard prevailing in various kinds of bourgeois advertising is not typical for all members of the society, but only for one party.

WORLD MARXIST REVIEW ANNIVERSARY MEETING REPORTED

TASS Notes Attendance

LD151044Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1914 GMT 14 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpts] Prague--The international communist and workers movement and the entire progressive world public are marking the 20th anniversary of the foundation of PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM [WORLD MARXIST REVIEW], the information and theoretical magazine of communist and workers parties.

Created by the decision of the Prague (1958) conference of representatives of 20 communist and workers parties, the magazine PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM has, in 2 decades, become a truly collective platform of the communists of the entire world.

At present, 58 parties are represented on the magazine's editorial council and some 20 more parties maintain close contacts with the editorial staff. The magazine is published in 34 languages in 57 national editions and is distributed in 145 countries in all parts of the world.

On 14 September, a festive meeting of the editorial colleagium and of the editorial council of the PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM took place in Prague.

Among the honorary guests were:

Aziz Muhammad, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Iraqi Communist Party; Iraj Eskandari, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Iranian People's Party; Nicola ash-Shawi, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lebanese Communist Party; I. Bilen, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Turkish Communist Party; Enrique Rodriguez, member of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee, and secretary of the Central Committee, of the Uruguay Communist Party; D. Nemes, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the MSZMP; N. Luvsanravdan, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party; D. Stanishev, secretary of the BCP; J. Fojtik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; A.M. Rumyantsev, academician of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, first editor in chief of the magazine PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM; veterans of the magazine; leading party officials and senior officials of the press and publishing houses from many countries.

Those gathered gave a warm welcome to the greetings to the magazine from Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Konstantin Zarodov, the editor in chief, made a speech about the history of the magazine.

Jiri Kubka, general secretary of the International Organization of Journalists, presented the magazine with the Julius Fucik Honorary Medal, which it has been awarded for great services in the development of democratic journalism.

RUDE PRAVO Report

AU1815O1V Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Sep 78 p 1 AU

["(LV)"-signed report: "Two Decades of the Periodical PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM; The Tribune of the Battle of Progress"]

[Excerpts] Konstantin Zarodov, chief editor of the PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM and CPSU Central Committee candidate member, read a paper in which he presented a detailed appraisal of the activity of this theoretical and information organ of the communist and workers parties.

Further speakers were: Dezso Nemes, MSZMP Central Committee Politburo member; Jan Fojtik, CPCZ Central Committee secretary; 'Aziz Muhammad, first secretary of the Iraqi Communist Party Central Committee; Vadim Zagladin, first deputy head of the CPSU Central Committee's International Department; Enrique Rodriguez, Executive Committee member and secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uruguay; Ismail Bilen, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkey; Namsrayn Luvsanravdan, MPRP Central Committee Politburo member; Raymond Desmet, Belgian Communist Party Central Committee member; and Aleksei Rumyantsev, first chief editor in the periodical's history.

In his statement, Comrade Jan Fojtik conveyed to the festive assembly the comradely greetings of the CPCZ Central Committee and the Czechoslovak communists. "On many an occasion the CPCZ Central Committee has already expressed its high appraisal of the periodical," he said, among other things. "Its role corresponds to the place it holds in the national liberation and the broad anti-imperialist battle, in the revolutionary revival of the world by the fraternal communist and workers parties, which stand in the center of the great changes inspired by the October Revolution. Our party particularly values the possibilities of exchanging the individual parties' experience in the periodical, as well as the fact that the editorial office of PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM organizes principled discussions leading toward consolidating the unity of our movement. On the present occasion, we would like to express our gratitude and appreciation to the periodical and to all our friends standing at our side in defending the truth about socialism and helping to rout out and unmask the various lies and accusations spread by anticommunist centers and their revisionist flunkeys against our country, against the Soviet Union or other countries of the socialist community. As an international theoretical and information periodical, the PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM is fulfilling the significant mission entrusted to it 20 years ago at the Prague conference of representatives of certain communist and workers parties. It is aiding the unification of our movement in the spirit of the creative doctrine of Marxism-Leninism."

In their statements, the other comrades also stressed agreement that, during the 20 years of the periodical's activities, its multinational collection has significantly participated in spreading the immortal ideas of Marx, Engels and Lenin, sharing in the exchange of communist and workers parties' experience and contributing toward consolidation of the international cohesion of communists throughout the world, communists who are resolutely and heroically battling in their fatherland and in the international forum against the forces of imperialism and reaction, for enthroning peace and democracy, for national liberation and socialism.

FOJTIK ADDRESSES NORTH MORAVIAN PARTY MEETING

LD190906Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Leading officials and lecturers of the North Moravian party organizations today discussed topical tasks in ideological work and the orientation of party education in the current year. Jan Fojtik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, in his speech at the meeting, dealt with further improvement of the standard of party education, its content, orientation and application to practical aspects of the policy of the communist party, especially in the economy. He devoted special attention to education in a Marxist-Leninist world outlook and recalled certain aspects of significant sociopolitical anniversaries in the coming period. He also spoke about the struggle against ideological subversion and concentrated on the process of consolidating the unity of the international communist movement and the struggle for peace. Comrade Jan Fojtik particularly stressed the need to be concerned about quality and efficiency, not just in the economy but in ideological work as well.

BRIEFS

TRADE WITH USSR--A contract was signed at the international trade fair in Brno today between the Czechoslovak foreign trade corporation Pragoinvest and the Soviet foreign trade enterprise Mashinoimport, worth R50 million, under which Czechoslovakia will supply to the Soviet Union tramway rolling stock up to 1980. [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 15 Sep 78 LD]

EAST BERLIN RADIO COMMENTS ON CAMP DAVID SUMMIT

DW181230Y East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 18 Sep 78 DW

[Horst Kaeubler dispatch from Washington]

[Text] For 13 days, President Carter, Egypt's President as-Sadat, and Israel's Prime Minister Begin confered behind the invisible barriers of a nearly total news blackout at the presidential country seat in the Maryland hills near Washington.

Now, in the brightly illuminated hall of the White House in Washington, they [words indistinct] took up the pen to sign two documents. The first is a framework plan for peace in the Middle East. It establishes principles which pertain to the future of the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River and of the Gaza Strip. It refers to a 5-year transition period. In this period a self-governing body with [word indistinct] autonomy, as it is called, is to be set up in western Jordan. During this period the Israeli occupation power is to withdraw to specific bases in this area in order to protect Israel's security. The Palestinians are to be given the concession of sharing in the determination of their future. An Israeli-Jordanian peace treaty is to be the ultimate goal. The second document is a framework plan for the conclusion of a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel. Israel is to recognize Egypt's sovereignty over Sinai. Diplomatic relations between Egypt and Israel are to be established, too.

At first glance, it seems as though the 13-day secret meeting at Camp David has broken the ice. But whatever has been put on paper last night here in the White House in Washington, the question first of all arises whether the general declarations of principles are not primarily intended to save the discredited policy of separate agreements. For the results of the secret meeting on the Middle East released here in Washington [words indistinct] about Israel's protestation that the aggressor will withdraw from all occupied territories on the basis of UN Resolution 242. Not even one word is mentioned on the establishment of an independent Palestinian state, which forms the [word indistinct] of the smouldering Middle East conflict.

When the results of Camp David were announced [words indistinct] had to admit that months of difficult negotiations are ahead. This already begins with the fact that the framework plan on the restoration of Egyptian sovereignty refers to Sinai, to be sure; whereas Prime Minister Begin has made no promise to dissolve the Israeli settlements and military bases.

It is Washington's Middle East policy to bypass, through the policy of separate agreements, the Geneva peace conference which would include all states involved in the Middle East conflict, to strengthen the positions of pro-Western Arab governments; to isolate the Arab states united in the front of perseverance; and to hollow out, and ultimately smash, the PLO. The result of Camp David, to the extent that it has so far become known, is far from supplying the concept for a just and lasting solution of the Middle East conflict as outlined in UN Resolution 242.

SYRIAN PRESIDENT AL-ASAD ON VISIT IN OCTOBER

East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1802 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic, will pay an official friendly visit to the GDR at the beginning of October, at the invitation of the secretary general of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker.

Hafiz al-Asad will head a party and government delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic.

HONECKER RECEIVES URUGUAYAN CP LEADER ARISMENDI

LD182200Y East Berlin Adn International Service in German 1633 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker, on Monday received the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uruguay, Rodney Arismendi, for a friendly talk.

Erich Honecker presented Rodney Arismendi with the Karl Marx Order awarded to him by the GDR State Council on the occasion of his 65th birthday in recognition of his great merit as an outstanding official of the Uruguayan and international communist movement. In emotional terms, Rodney Arismendi expressed his thanks for the honor bestowed upon him and called it a token of appreciation for the complex and heroic struggle of all the Uruguayan communists and patriots. In the talk which followed, which was held in an atmosphere of fraternal solidarity and agreement of views, Erich Honecker told of the SED's policy for implementing the decisions of the Ninth SED Party Congress. He stressed in particular the great efforts made by the workers in competitions in honor of the GDR's 30th anniversary.

Rodney Arismendi congratulated Erich Honecker on the successful conclusion of the first joint Soviet-German space venture which he hailed as a demonstration of the CPSU's and the Soviet Union's internationalistic policy, as an expression of the close fraternal cooperation between the peoples of the USSR and the GDR. He told of the situation in Uruguay and the communists' struggle against fascist terror, the constant violation of human rights and the increasing deterioration of the situation of the Uruguayan workers. He stressed the need for all patriots and democratic forces to mobilize and combine in a broad antifascist front for the restoration of democratic conditions in Uruguay.

Erich Honecker expressed the GDR people's ties of solidarity with the struggle of the Uruguayan patiorits under the leadership of the Communist party for freedom, democracy and social progress. Erich Honecker and Rodney Arismendi had a detailed exchange of views on questions of the further consolidation of the international communist and workers movement. They underlined the necessary fact that, in face of the heightening ideological struggle and the increased intrigues of the forces hostile to detente, particular importance is attached to rejecting decisively every manifestation of anticommunism and anti-Sovietism. The leaders of the SED and the Communist Party of Uruguay confirmed their parties' determination to consolidate further the traditional bonds of fraternal cooperation and mutual solidarity and support on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and of proletarian internationalism.

ROMANIAN TRADE UNION DELEGATION ENDS TALKS

LD190908Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1921 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The FDGB of the GDR and the General Union of Trade Unions of Romania (UGSR) "support the joining together of all progressive and anti-imperialist forces for the continuation of the process of detente, and condemn the attempts by reaction and imperialism to smear socialism and to return to the positions of the cold war." This emerges from a joint statement published yesterday on the friendship visit to the GDR by a UGSR delegation led by the trade unions' Chairman Gheorge Pana.

According to the joint statement, both trade union associations oppose "the intensification of the arms race, the production of mass annihilation weapons, including the neutron bomb, and resolutely demand general and complete, and in particular nuclear, disarmament." Both trade union associations also favor the convening of a world trade union conference on the socioeconomic aspects of disarmament.

According to the joint statement, the delegations of the two trade union associations informed one another during the talks, which took place in an openminded and comradely atmosphere, on the work of their organizations in realising the decisions of their congresses. Both sides stated "that the relations between the peoples and trade unions of the two countries have further developed and deepened. They expressed their satisfaction at the successful realization of the joint agreement between the FDGB and the UGSR on friendship and cooperation of September 1977."

These relations, the statement says, are developing on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and serve to consolidate the fraternal alliance of their socialist states and trade union organizations.

According to the joint statement, both trade union associations support cooperation between trade unions of differing orientation and international affiliation in the interest of the working class. They again announce their resolve to assist constructively in the preparation and holding of the third European trade union congress in March 1979.

ROMANIAN LEADERS THANK GDR COUNTERPARTS FOR MESSAGE

AU1517 44Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 Sep 78 p 2 AU

[Text] To Comrade Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, to Comrade Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, Berlin:

Dear comrades, On behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and the government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the entire Romanian people and on our own behalf we cordially thank you for the congratulations and greetings conveyed to us on the occasion of the anniversary of our country's liberation from Fascism--Romania's national holiday.

We are convinced, dear comrades, that the expansion and development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties and countries in numerous fields in agreement with the joint declaration of June 1977, in the spirit of the decisions adopted on the occasion of the meeting on summit level, are in accordance with the vital interests of our peoples, with the general cause of socialism, of peace, and of international cooperation.

We also use this opportunity to convey to you our wishes for health and happiness, for greater and greater successes in building the developed socialist community [gemeinschaft], as well as in implementing the programs for the flourishing of the GDR.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and Manea Manescu, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania

HERRMANN MEETS WITH TASS DIRECTOR GENERAL

LD181905Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1625 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Joachim Herrmann, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, today received Vladimir Khatuntsev, director general of TASS. Attending the talk was the general director of ADN, Guenter Poetschke.

FRG PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE MEETS DEPUTY MINISTER

LD181505Y Hamburg DPA in German 1215 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpt] East Berlin--State Secretary Guenter Gaus, Bonn's permanent representative in the GDR, after a 1-hour talk with GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Kurt Nier, said in East Berlin today that the two sides had exchanged views on "how to satisfactorily formalize certain issues." Just how long this formalization of the agreement texts will take is too early to say, Gaus said. The next meeting between Gaus and Nier has been arranged for 28 September.

FRG HOUSING MINISTER HAACK CONCLUDES VISIT

AU181526Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Sep 78 p 2 AU

[ADN Dispatch from Erfurt: "FRG Minister Concludes Visit to GDR"]

[Summary] "Dr Dieter Haack, FRG minister of regional planning, housing and city planning, concluded his visit of several days to the GDR on Thursday." On the last day of his visit, the minister acquainted himself with the general construction and traffic plan for the city of Erfurt and visited modern buildings and the cathedral. The minister had been invited by Wolfgang Junker, GDR minister of construction, whom he met for final talks in Erfurt on Thursday. Minister Junker accepted an invitation to pay a return visit to the FRG.

BRIEFS

AID TO MOZAMBIQUE, BOLIVIA--Dresden (ADN)--The first part of a large aid shipment for Mozambique was dispatched by the GDR Red Cross on Monday. It consists of clothing and bags containing medical supplies for first aid. The shipment is intended for the victims of the region hit by the flood disaster early this year. It was financed from funds donated to the GDR Red Cross and from funds of the "Bread for the World" drive of the Protestant Church. On the same day, the organization of the Bolivian Red Cross received an aid shipment. It constitutes a contribution to the development aid of the Red Cross League and contains material for the training of ambulance crews. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Sep 78 p 2 AU]

AGREEMENT WITH MAPUTO--A government agreement was signed today in Maputo between the People's Republic of Mozambique and the GDR on the mutual recognition of certificates and academic degrees. The further development of cooperation in the field of higher and vocational education is, moreover, contained in a protocol also signed by the GDR deputy minister for higher and vocational education, Professor Dr Guenter Heidorn, and the representative of the government of the young African state, university rector Fernando Canhao. [Text] [East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD]

COMMENTARIES ON RESULTS OF CAMP DAVID SUMMIT TALKS

MTI Commentary

LD181936Y Budapest MTI in English 1727 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD

["On The Camp David Meeting"--MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, 18 Sep, MTI--Signs indicate that Egypt's leader has nearly fully given up his demands, put to the minimum anyway in preceding years, writes about the Carter-As-Sadat-Begin summit meeting in his report Andras Heltai, MTI's Washington correspondent.

In return for the fact that the head of the Arab country of the largest population has practically renounced the occupied Arab territories and the settlement of the Palestine issue, Israel has only accepted to put under Egyptian control its three (?airfields) on the occupied Sinai Peninsula and agreed on not establishing new Israeli settlements in the course of the peace negotiations on the West Bank of the Jordan where Palestinian [word indistinct] lie. As-Sadat has agreed to conclude officially a separate peace agreement with Israel.

About the American definition that "both sides are content", the correspondent says: In reality, mostly Egypt's leader has [words indistinct] since even the extremist Begin government has for [word indistinct] been willing to give to Egypt the occupied Sinai--in return for a separate peace agreement. As-Sadat has abandoned his genuine or sham resistance.

Gyorgi Onodi Report

LD182136Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpts] As our listeners have already been informed, the Camp David summit ended at dawn today. It was characterized by optimism and pessimism, secrecy and news leaks--with a purpose--just as much as by the unusually long time--13 days--it took, as far as the history of such meetings goes, or the frequent threats of "I'll pack up and go home" by one or other of the participants. The event, that is, the end of the negotiations, was announced by Carter.

But will the crisis which has lasted for the past three decades be solved by one stroke? Just exactly what the agreements accepted now contain [words indistinct] will only be made public officially after Carter has briefed Congress in Washington in a few hours' time. However, thanks to so-called "unofficial" sources, the essence of the agreements is known. According to these, two documents have been accepted. The first goes by the name of an agreement on the "Framework of Peace in the Middle East." This rejuvenates the former plans of Israeli Prime Minister Begin, without recognizing the traces of earlier fundamental principles in UN documents. In a 5-year period--called transitional--elements of local self-government would be introduced in the Gaza Strip and on the West Bank of the Jordan alongside a continuing Israeli military presence. There is no mention of the true self-determination of the rights of the Palestinians. The other document is the framework of an agreement dealing with a separate Egyptian-Israeli peace agreement. This would be signed within 3 months.

News agencies and our reporters also report on the reaction to the bargaining at Camp David. In Washington, the so-called "Israel lobby" in Congress, lead by Senator Jackson, greets the agreement in chorus with (?deep) satisfaction. From Egypt, the reaction is surprisingly limited.

So far we have received an unconfirmed report that Foreign Minister Kamil and several other high-ranking persons have resigned their posts as a criticism of the special passenger policy [as heard] which has gone too far, in the same way as their two predecessors [as heard]. According to an MTI report from London, the news of the Camp David agreements was received with more caution in British political circles and the carefully worded statement from the foreign office points out also that the other Arab states cannot be excluded from the settlement. One of these, and one which is very important, is Syria. Gyorgy Onodi reports from Damascus that the main topic of conversation there today was Camp David:

[Onodi--begin recording] At the time of my broadcast, there has not yet been an official statement of views, nevertheless, opinions are well known. Generally speaking, everyone emphasizes that the agreement at Camp David was made between two politicans and not between two peoples. Through this, they wish to underline that with the assistance of the Americans, As-Sadat has made good what he personally envisaged, and it is not probable that he will receive general support for this at home. Finally, it is also very important that as yet neither Saudi Arabia nor Jordan have taken stances either in support of Camp David or against the As-Sadat-Begin bargain. Their radios have only stated the facts of the agreement. In certain official circles in Damascus, a certain expectation is perceived: They are counting on Saudi Arabian diplomacy not to consider the Camp David documents as much a success as does Egypt. The opinion prevails that it is worthwhile waiting--at least until the voting in the Knesset. Husayn has not made a statement so far, although preliminary reports said that he would meet Egyptian President as-Sadat in Morocco; now there are reports that he will return to Amman instead.

Meanwhile, efforts are continuing in the Syrian capital in preparation for the summit meeting scheduled for 20 September where the Arab states which are members of the steadfastness front are to meet. After Camp David, Damascus will be in the forefront of interest. The Arab countries rejecting As-Sadat's bargaining line will harmonize their policy. [end recording]

Ervin Reti Report

LD190436Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2120 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD

[Ervin Reti commentary]

[Excerpts] The hot and cold treatment lasted 13 days in the secluded presidential holiday spot at Camp David in the Maryland hills. According to the rules of the drama, the Middle East neogtiations were buried several times so that they could be later resurrected from their apparent lifelessness.

One characteristic of the artificially increased expectations was the question of a possible miracle as far as an agreement was concerned. Two agreements have been signed--this did come to pass. But it is true that a miracle can never be described as a provisional piece of paper, as has happened at the Camp David Summit. This is especially true if we discard the layers accumulated and look at what was settled. Some success was sought, as all three political leaders undertook a much greater domestic and foreign political gamble and did not want to rise from the table openly admitting failure. During the talks, they strove to the very end so they would not lose face, and for this they depended on each other--three men in one boat on stormy seas. They could not, however, break away from the failure encircling them, because their every effort was directed toward hindering a true, lasting settlement.

Since the Egyptian president's weekend in Jerusalem 8 months ago, the two sides tried eight different forms of negotiation [as heard]--it was not the meeting or opportunities that were missing, but the willingness to agree.

In these circumstances, debates at Camp David unfolded around who should make concessions in what area and how much in the interest of an unavoidably necessary minimal agreement. The cold war naturally entered into the picture--as did the threat of returning home empty handed. In the end, the two sides decided to stay.

At this point, it would be impossible to report everything that was said during the marathon negotiations--were secret clauses added, were promises made which were not revealed to the public and what does Washington, the mediator who became the star, plan to do in the future in this particularly sensitive area of crisis in the world?

The two agreements signed demand thorough analysis of their contents and what has been left out. The first agreement carries a name promising a great deal, a framework for peace in the Middle East. It can be justifiably expected that the agreement should proceed from the fundamental principles set down in several UN documents. For example, it would include Israeli withdrawal from Arab territories, the solution of the Palestinian problem and the guarantee of peace, security and security of the frontiers of all countries in the Middle East. Despite this, it only proceeds toward partial troop withdrawal, it circumvents the settlement of the Palestinian issue and instead of mutual security, it sows the seeds of new discontent. The agreement is built on the frame of the earlier, 26-point Begin plan and contains nuances in modification at most.

The Palestinian factor merely concerns the fact that the object of the talks are the Palestinians living in the two geographical zones mentioned. Israeli military presence will continue. Moreover, the settlements will not be disbanded. The agreement excludes only the creation of military bases and half of the military villages. As far as final withdrawal is concerned, the accepted document does not contain any kind of obligatory stipulation. On balance, it leaves greater autonomy in public management and the possibility of a say in the matter by Cairo and Amman--recognized by Israel--to Israel on the pretext of the possibility of a territorial settlement (?in the future). The framework agreement renounces the safeguard of true self-determination, of Palestinian national rights. It does not recognize the PLO; it separates the territorial issue of the Golan Heights, the old city of Jerusalem, and the territorial issue of the whole of the West Bank. This is why it mentions peace in the Middle East in its title. It cannot really be the framework of a comprehensive settlement, of a solution.

However, we can examine Camp David from any angle. The result can only be that 17 sidetracked negotiations on the Middle East has led to by-ways and cul-de-sacs. In the end, a general peace plan serves to play for time. The second framework agreement carries stipulations in the interest of an Egyptian-Israeli peace agreement. This document is much more concrete. In reality, we are talking about fulfilling the policy of special traveller policy, openly discarding the resolutions of the earlier Arab summits in Rabat and Algiers.

In all probability, Camp David cannot finally solve anything just as those who expected a settlement from As-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem earlier were disappointed; just as they were at the conference in the (?Mena) House under the pyramids; from Begin's visit to Ismailia; from Atherton's shuttling; [word indistinct]; from the meetings of foreign and defense ministers. The now or never cries were heard for the first time and prepared the situation in such a way as the only possible alternative to [word indistinct] attempts is the excessive sharpening of tensions, or war. This is no so. The path to a true settlement is there--the Geneva Peace Conference. It is time to wake the conference up from her 1,800-day dream as a sleeping beauty. The means for negotiations are there, the framework of a comprehensive settlement, or real peace agreements could be outlined there.

Warsaw Radio's Kalabinski

LD181135Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD

[Jacek Kalabinski commentary]

[Text] It was a record-long summit lasting 13 days, unprecedented in the history of diplomacy, which ended this morning, our time. However, it is too early for firm comment. In any case, the summit ended with success for President Carter, who was able to persuade the leaders of Israel and Egypt to try and sign a peace treaty in a few months time. On what principles? Israel is to withdraw from the entire Sinai, and this is undoubtedly an achievement for both Egyptian and U.S. diplomacy; but at the same time Israel and Egypt do not agree on very fundamental issues: The liquidation of Israeli settlements established on occupied territories. Egypt, like all other Arab states, demands the liquidation of settlements. Israel says that the settlements' future should be decided at future negotiations. The decision on the settlements will be made by the Israeli Knesset in 2 weeks' time.

Should the Knesset decide to liquidate the settlements, the peace treaty would be possible; but let us remember that it would nevertheless be a separatist treaty between Egypt and Israel only, because other Arab states even now are showing their negative attitude to the Camp David summit results, first of all Syria, which described the results of Camp David as a blow aimed at the heart of the Arab people.

Why are Syria, the PLO, and all radical leftwing Arab countries against the treaty? Because the treaty trys to solve the Middle East problem without regard for the Palestinians, and without acknowledging the existence of the Palestinian people, and because the Egyptians agreed to an Israeli proposal that for 5 years the inhabitants of the Gaza Strip and West Bank of Jordan should have something similar to self-government, and the territories will be decided later. Thus, this amounts to the consolidation of the existing state of affairs, the consolidation of occupation. In such conditions it is difficult to expect that the PLO, Syria and even Jordan, which for a long time ruled the West Bank of Jordan, will agree to the treaty.

According to the ABC network, Egyptian Minister of Foreign Affairs Kamil has resigned. This is not the first time: A former Egyptian foreign minister resigned when As-Sadat went to Jerusalem. As-Sadat was able to weather the storm in the Arab world after his journey to Jerusalem. Now, however, it seems that he is facing another storm, and I would not like to forecast the future because it is a very difficult job, but President as-Sadat's position has been shaken in any case, because I think that in Egypt itself opinion is divided.

PAP Correspondent Glabinski

LD181352Y Warsaw PAP in English 1305 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD

[By PAP correspondent Stanislaw Glabinski]

[Text] Washington, 18 Sep, PAP--After 13 days of debates, the American-Israeli-Egyptian summit meeting at Camp David has come to an end. The documents adopted at the summit state that in the transitional period that is to last over 5 years, the principle of "autonomous rights of the Palestinians," embracing the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip, will be gradually implemented. By using this wording Egypt, Israel and the U.S., which supports these agreements, have glossed over the problem which lies at the roots of the Middle East crisis.

The Camp David documents also speak of a gradual withdrawal of Israel from occupied territories in the coming years, but this process is scheduled for a considerably long period.

It has not been made precise however from what territories Israel is supposed to withdraw, which allows one to guess that certainly this does not refer to all the territories taken under control after the 1967 war. For example, not a word has been said about the Golan Heights nor has it been made clear what will be the division of territories lying on the West Bank of the Jordan River. In a similar manner, the problem of Jerusalem has been treated.

Immediately after the summit was over, Washington began to present the agreement as a great victory of U.S. administration and the two Middle East leaders who took part in the Camp David Summit. Meanwhile, what has to be expected is that both in the Middle East and worldwide, these agreements will be received with reservations. The opinion that they constitute "a basis for peace in the Middle East" seems to be at least premature. For it leaves no doubts whatsoever that a groundwork for peace in the Middle East may only be that agreement which recognizes the rights and aspirations of the Palestinian nation and returns the Arab countries all the territories captured by way of military aggression.

Warsaw TV

LD190930Y Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD

[Text] After 13 days of negotiations, the U.S.-Egyptian-Israeli summit meeting ended at Camp David on Sunday night. Carter, As-Sadat and Begin arrived by helicopter from Camp David in Washington where a solemn conclusion of the conference took place in the White House. President as-Sadat and Prime Minister Begin, in the presence of President Carter, signed two documents. They are called: The Basis of Peace in the Middle East, and: The Basis of Concluding a Peace Treaty Between Israel and Egypt.

It was announced in Washington that President as-Sadat has changed his plans and instead of going to Austria, where he was expected, he will go to Rabat, Morocco, for talks with King Hassan. With King Husayn of Jordan, who has already arrived there, the three leaders will discuss the results of the meeting at Camp David.

Here are the decisions taken during the summit meeting: Within the next 3 months Israel and Egypt will conclude a separate peace treaty. During the next 5 years there will be the so-called transitory period during which the Palestinians from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip are to be granted administrative autonomy. Israel must partially withdraw from the occupied areas but the documents from Camp David do not say precisely from what areas and how long the process of withdrawal will last.

Attention must be drawn, first of all, to what is not mentioned in the documents. Thus, Egypt and Israel and the United States, which supports the agreement, have renounced problems concerning the rights of the Palestinians to establish a sovereign state. The problem of thousands of Palestinian refugees has been ignored. The same applies to the occupation of the Golan Heights. The problem of Jerusalem has been treated in the same way. But in Washington the agreement is presented as a great diplomatic victory for President Carter and for two Near East leaders, As-Sadat and Begin.

Reactions in the Arab countries are very important. The Syrians reject the Camp David agreement. The Palestine Liberation Organization has announced the continuation of the struggle with the Israeli occupant. On the occupied West Bank, the results of the summit were received with disappointment and alarm.

Warsaw Radio

LD181930Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD

[Jacek Kalabinski commentary]

[Text] The U.S.-Egyptian-Israeli summit has ended at Camp David. Last night, Warsaw time, the signing of two documents was celebrated at the White House by Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin in the presence of U.S. President Jimmy Carter. Here is a commentary by Jacek Kalabinski about the conference:

After 13 days and nights filled with negotiations, a radiant President Carter told the world that the tripartite American-Egyptian-Israeli summit at Camp David had ended successfully.

Egypt and Israel committed themselves in writing to make every effort to sign a peace treaty in mid-December at the latest. This is undoubtedly a success for U.S. diplomacy and for President Carter personally. However, this does not mean at all that the treaty will in fact be signed. What's more, one can expect that this treaty will not satisfy anybody in the Middle East, with the exception of Egypt and Israel.

As early as a few hours after the announcement of the Camp David results, Syria and the PLO sharply criticized the agreement of As-Sadat and Begin. Why? First, Israel has in fact recognized the validity of Resolution 242 of the UN Security Council, which means that it has in principle agreed to withdraw from the occupied territories. But let us recall that Golda Meir, who headed one of the previous Israeli governments, for years did not deny at all that Israel should withdraw from the occupied territories. There was only the snag that it did not withdraw. Now Begin, who kept saying that the West Bank of the Jordan River, which he calls Judaea and Samaria, should belong to Israel, has simply reverted to the position of Golda Meir. In practice this will not yield much.

Second, Israel has committed itself to returning all of the Sinai to Egypt, including the three airfields and (?Israeli military bases). However, it will be the Knesset, the Israeli parliament, which decides whether the Israeli settlements in the Sinai will be liquidated. The transfer of the Sinai is to take place, at any rate, over a period of from 2 to 3 years. Let us recall that President as-Sadat said after his trip to Jerusalem a year ago that if he only wanted to regain the Sinai, he could do so day after day.

As-Sadat did not obtain more than the Sinai for the Arab side. The status of the Gaza Strip and the West Bank has not been defined. Israel continues to adhere to its previous thesis that for 5 years the Arab inhabitants of the West Bank are to have their self-government, while the Israeli military presence is to be maintained. After 5 years the matter will be looked into again.

As-Sadat also did not gain much of a guarantee for the Palestinians, that their right to return from exile to the fatherland would be implemented, the right to their own state and independence. Nothing is being said about the status of the Golan Heights; not a word about Jerusalem. Thus, none of the basic and most festering Middle East questions has been solved.

Even this brief and cursory analysis of the documents signed by As-Sadat and Begin reveals that the president of Egypt has made much larger concessions that the Israeli prime minister, and also that under the pretence of the peaceful regulation of overall Arab-Israeli relations, it is planned to sign simply a separate peace treaty between Egypt and Israel.

This has been feared most for a long time by the Palestinians and the radical Arab states. This is precisely what Israel has done: To remove the most powerful, military state from the common front of the Arab countries, Egypt.

The agreements suggested and decided at Camp David are finding in the Arab world many more opponents than supporters. It is difficult to be surprised, but it means at the same time that the effectiveness of these agreements will be infinitesimally small. This is not the end of the Arab-Israeli conflict. It will continue and certainly even worsen.

TEXT OF PASTORAL LETTER ON STATE CENSORSHIP REPORTED

LD181020Y Vatican City in Polish to Poland 1915 GMT 17 Sep 78 LD

[Text] On Mass Communications Media Day, which falls on this Sunday, 17 September, the Polish bishops addressed a special pastoral letter to all faithful. The letter was read aloud today in all Polish churches. Here is the full text of the letter:

Beloved in the Lord Jesus, in accordance with the recommendation of the Holy Father Paul VI we wish to discuss today the matter of consumers of the mass communication media, their expectations, duties and privileges. Since the Second Vatican Council it has been accepted that the mass communication media consists of the press, periodicals, radio, television, cinema and the like. As a product of human thought, they are all the property of the whole human family. Everyone has the right to use them and to receive their contents. The church, through the use of the media, wishes to popularize spiritual and religious values, and by this to strengthen human unity.

Alas, the church in Poland today, even though since the beginnings of the state it has participated in creation of the national culture, not only has been refused the right to possess the mass communication media and in particular radio, television and the daily press, but also is not able to use them actively. The entire media has been taken over by the state and given to serve the ideology striving to bring up human beings without God.

There exists some kind of a drama in the creative activity of man. Everyting created by him to serve the benefits, development and [word indistinct] of people is very frequently used to harm people. This also applies to such inventions as radio, television, the cinema, press and others. Those media, in accordance with our expectations, are to serve the cause of unifying the people through the exchange of cultural achievements, spiritual and religious values and through the flow of information concerning the problems and living conditions of people and whole human communities in various parts of the world. They are to stimulate kindly interest in others, to stimulate going outside the circle of one's own interests to contribute to the popularization of the feeling of brotherhood among people and to show all that is beautiful, noble and worthy of seeking and working for.

Today, however, things are not as they should be. The mass media are abused to impose one point of view only and one behavior pattern only and to spread power over people. The people who have taken over today's press, radio, television and theater consider only their own goals. While controlling the media they feed us their views. As citizens in our own fatherland we have rights which cannot be forfeited. "We have the right to expect rapid, honest and objective information which respects the hierarchy of values," Pope Paul VI reminded us in this year's message on Mass Communication Media Day.

We have the right, and indeed, we have the duty to criticize and to express our evaluation of the contents of items which are conveyed to us by radio, television and theater; we have the right to expect that the criticism will be heard and taken into consideration while preparing programs.

Ignoring our opinions--the opinions of the consumers--is the expression of treating us as the subjects of free manipulation by those who have exercised power over citizens deprived of the right to pronounce their views publicly.

Finally, we have the right of respect and of serious consideration for our convictions, our national and Christian culture, our customs and those values which for thousands of years have been the pride of our nation.

We must express our regret for the cases of persecution of people who have the courage to pronounce verbally and in writing their judgments and opinions concerning public affairs and the content of items published by the mass media.

All the consumers of the mass media product have important duties. Pope Paul VI says in his message: "A consumer must have an active attitude." We must, therefore, evaluate the contents published by press, radio, television, cinema and theater, always remembering their source. We must supplement the contents with other, more reliable, sources. We must, if need by, protest in the ways available to us. We have the moral duty to protest whenever the principles of faith and Christian morality are offended and whenever people who have no chance to defend themselves are attacked.

To be able to assume an active posture toward the press, radio, television and other mass communication media, we must assume the toil and duty of self-education, so that the pressure exerted now by the media should not blunt, nor yet destroy in us the ability for critical assessment. The recipient must have a three-fold ability in order to become a fully mature and responsible citizen, the pope said in this year's message. He must have the ability to understand the language of the mass communication media, the ability to make a correct choice among the transmitted materials, and the ability to make an appraisal.

The first period of education in this sphere must take place within the family; the understanding, choice, and assessment of materials transmitted by the media must form part of a common plan of preparation for life. The basic duty to assist children and young people in making a choice belongs to you parents and tutors. It is necessary, therefore, to become acquainted with publications, films and television programs drawing the attention of young people, to be able, subsequently, to talk to them on this subject and to shape critical minds.

Parents and tutors, you are causing great moral harm to children if you permit them to watch unsuitable programs.

A constantly used television or radio set in your home can contribute to the break up of community family life, to mental poverty, and it can deprive you of the valuable effects of personal human ties.

We all know that the spirit of freedom is the proper climate for the full development of a person. Without freedom, a person is being dwarfed, and all progress dies. Preventing people with different social and political ideologies from speaking, as the state does, is unjust. State censorship has always been and continues to be a weapon of totalitarian systems. With the aid of censorship it has desired not only to guide the mental life of society and public opinion, but it even paralyzes the cultural and religious life of the entire people. Social life requires frankness and the freedom of public opinion.

Censorship is placing goggles on the eyes of people, the Primate of Poland said in his sermon on 6 January in the Warsaw Cathedral. It misinforms them and, even worse, releases them from responsibility for the nation.

Very often people do not know the truth, they do not know the state of affairs, and consequently they do not feel responsible for the situation in the social, economic or moral sphere. The limitation or even abolition of the interference of censorship is the order of the moment. It is demanded at present by all people thinking in terms of the welfare of the nation, irrespective of ideological or sociopolitical orientation. The authorities must not ignore this generally raised demand, if they really have the welfare of the nation at heart.

The Polish people, who for 1,000 years have been living and growing in a Christian culture, need religious literature, and most of all the Holy Scriptures, which are the most important books a believer can have because they contain the living word of God. We need catechisms and religious books for children and young people. For 8 million children at primary and higher level schools, a total of only 300,000 copies of catechisms were published in Poland in 1977, which means there was one catechism for 26 persons. We need prayer books, especially to prepare for the first Holy Communion. Older people are also waiting for them.

We are experiencing a great shortage of Catholic periodicals, and we regard as such only those publications which are guided by the truths of religion and Christian morality, and which are based on Catholic social teachings. The total edition of the three Catholic weeklies, GOŚĆ NIEDZIELNY, PRZEWODNIK KATOLICKI and TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY amounts to only 190,000 copies, while the demand for these periodicals is reaching many millions. It cannot be deemed normal when Catholics have no opportunity of purchasing Catholic press and religious books. A Catholic society feels the need for at least one independent Catholic daily.

The just treatment of believing people demands that the church be enabled to transmit on radio and television the Holy Mass with a sermon on Sundays and on church holidays. This is particularly necessary for those who, for various reasons, cannot physically take part in this most important miracle of the church.

The episcopate has appealed many times to the authorities to make it possible to broadcast by radio religious program for those who are ill and suffering. We have the right to expect the voice of millions of believers in our country to be heard.

Considering the need, or indeed the duty, to supplement information by using other sources, we encourage you to use Vatican Radio, which broadcasts church news, speeches of the pope and religious conferences.

By putting our worries before you we wish that they will become your concern as well. We shall all act on them and above all we shall pray to Him, who is the Lord of heaven and earth, and who controls everything, join you in this sincere prayer and we bless you in the name of the Holy Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost. Amen.

The 164th plenary conference of the Polish Episcopate, signed by the cardinals, archbishops and bishops of Poland.

BRIEFS

NEW TRADE CHAMBER PRESIDENT--Warsaw, 18 Sep, PAP--Premier Jaroszewicz appointed Janusz Burakiewicz president of the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade. Mr Burakiewicz, an economist by profession, is 62. His last post was that of Polish ambassador to Yugoslavia. Previously he had been minister of shipping and minister of foreign trade. He is a PUWP member. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1707 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD]

EUGEN PROCA APPOINTED MINISTER OF HEALTH

AU191012 [Editorial Report AU] Bucharest AGERPRES in English at 0900 GMT on 19 September carries the following statement in its press review: "It is announced that Eugen Proca was appointed minister of health." No further details were given.

CONCLUSION OF CAMP DAVID TALKS REPORTED

AU181121Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 18 Sep 78 AU

[Text] The tripartite high level meeting at Camp David, which lasted 13 days, with the participation of President of Egypt Anwar as-Sadat, Prime Minister of Israel Menahem Begin and U.S. President Jimmy Carter, concluded with the signing of two agreements. During a ceremony last night at the White House, President Anwar as-Sadat and Prime Minister Menahem Begin signed agreements on a framework for peace in the Middle East and on a framework for concluding a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel. Details of these agreements will be made known on 18 September in Washington at 1500 GMT.

SFRY FOREIGN MINISTER VRHOVEC ARRIVES FOR TALKS

Arrives 17 Sep

AU171325Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1808 GMT 17 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 17 Sep, AGERPRES--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs of Yugoslavia, arrived in Bucharest on September 17 for a friendly working visit at the invitation of Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei.

The guest was welcomed by Stefan Andrei and by other officials. Official talks between the two ministers started the same day.

Talks Begin, Andrei Hosts Dinner

LD172352Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2025 GMT 17 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest--The 2-day exchange of views by the heads of the diplomatic services of Yugoslavia and Romania on their current bilateral cooperation and on important questions of mutual interest on the international situation began during the political talks held tonight between Josip Vrhovec, Yugoslav federal secretary for foreign affairs, who arrived in Bucharest this afternoon, and the Romanian minister of foreign affairs, Stefan Andrei.

Mutual satisfaction with the development of relations of cooperation between Yugoslavia and Romania was expressed in the first round of talks which--it has been learned--took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The high level of trust and mutual respect and understanding, which characterizes the relations between the two neighboring socialist countries and on which basis cooperation between the two countries is constantly promoted in all areas, was also stressed.

In honor of his high-ranking guest from Yugoslavia, Stefan Andrei gave a dinner in the Athenee Palace Hotel in Bucharest, which was attended by all the participants in today's talks.

Ministers Vrhovec and Andrei will resume their talks tomorrow morning.

Ceausescu Receives Vrhovec

AU181750Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 18 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu today received Comrade Josip Vrhovec, SFRY federal secretary for foreign affairs, who is on a friendly working visit to our country. The meeting was attended by Comrade Stefan Andrei, member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs. Also present was SFRY Ambassador to Bucharest Trifun Nikolic.

The guest conveyed to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu warm, friendly greetings and most cordial wishes from Comrade Josip Broz Tito. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed thanks and asked the guest to convey to Comrade Josip Broz Tito warm, friendly greetings and best wishes.

The two sides recalled with great satisfaction the close, fraternal relations existing between our countries, parties and peoples, and stressed the essential and decisive importance of the meetings and talks between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Josip Broz Tito for the fruitful and manysided development of Romanian-Yugoslav relations. They also expressed their common desire to continuously expand and deepen these lasting relations of friendship, cooperation and good neighborliness, in accordance with the decisions and measures established at summit dialogs and with the requirements of the socialist construction in Romania and Yugoslavia. Both sides expressed the view that the increasing development of cooperation between the RCP and the LCY, and of the two countries' cooperation in political, economic, scientific-technical, cultural and production sharing areas is in the interests of both Romania and Yugoslavia, of the Romanian and Yugoslav peoples, and of the cause of socialism and peace in the world.

The two sides also exchanged views on current international political issues. The meeting was held in an atmosphere of cordiality and warm friendship.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES LEADER OF GREEK UNITED DEMOCRATIC LEFT

AU182025Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1945 GMT 18 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 18 Sep, AGERPRES--On September 18, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received Ilias Iliou, chairman of the United Democratic Left-EDA, of Greece, now holidaying in Romania as guest of the CC of the RCP.

President Nicolae Ceausescu welcomed the EDA chairman's Romanian visit and emphasized the importance of the contacts and exchanges of views between the political organizations of the two countries, appreciating that they are of a nature to contribute to expanding the traditional Romanian-Hellenic friendship, to promoting the ideals of peace, understanding and cooperation among nations.

During the talk, the upward evolution of the collaboration relations between Romania and Greece was emphasized, and the joint wish was expressed to see developed this collaboration to the benefit of the Romanian and Hellenic people, of the cause of peace, security and cooperation in the Balkans, in Europe and the world over.

Some aspects of present international political life were also approached during the interview.

Stress was laid in this framework on the fact that the settlement of the complex issues of contemporaneity demands the establishment in international life of new inter-state relations, grounded on equal rights and mutual advantage, on the observance of each people's right to decide its own destiny in conformity with its aspirations, the liquidation of underdevelopment and the building of a new world economic and political order, that should secure the unhampered development of all nations on the road of economic and social progress.

The need was emphasized for the governments, the progressive, democratic forces, the peoples to intensify their efforts for the achievement of a lasting system of security in Europe, through the complete implementation of the Helsinki Final Act provisions, through the adoption of concrete disarmament measures, first of all on nuclear disarmament without which peace and security in Europe and the world over cannot be conceived. At the same time, stress was laid on the importance of firmer actions for the improvement of the collaboration and for the development of ever closer relations of friendship and collaboration in the Balkans.

THAI FOREIGN MINISTER BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT

Arrives 16 Sep

AU162015Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 16 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 16 Sep, AGERPRES--Uppadit Pachariyangkun, minister of foreign affairs of Thailand, arrived in Bucharest on September 16 to pay an official visit to Romania at the invitation of Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei.

The guest was welcomed by Stefan Andrei, by other officials, as also by Waikun Samruatruamphon, ambassador of Thailand to Romania.

Received by Burtica

AU181705Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 18 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Today Comrade Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, received Thai Foreign Affairs Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun, who is on an official visit to our country. The two sides discussed the development of economic cooperation and commercial exchanges between Romania and Thailand.

Also today, Comrade Cornel Burtica and the Thai foreign affairs minister signed a commercial agreement between the government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the government of the Kingdom of Thailand.

DALEA RECEIVES PORTUGUESE DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT DELEGATION

AU182028Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1956 GMT 18 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 18 Sep, AGERPRES--Mihai Dalea, deputy chairman of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front, met on September 18 the delegation of the Portuguese Democratic Movement, led by Blasco Hugo Fernandes, member of the National Commission Bureau, now on a visit to Romania at the invitation of the SUF National Council.

On the occasion, mutual information was made on the current concerns of the Socialist Unity Front and of the Portuguese Democratic Movement, and aspects were approached of further strengthening the collaboration between the two political bodies, in the spirit of friendship linking the Romani n and Portuguese peoples.

COMAN RECEIVES DPRK MILITARY DELEGATION

AU182022Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1935 GMT 18 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 18 Sep, AGERPRES--Colonel General Ion Coman, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of national defence, received on September 18 the delegation of political activists of the Korean People's Army, led by Army General So Chol, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea, head of the General Political Department of the Korean People's Army, now visiting Romania.

The same day, the delegation of political activists of the Korean People's Army called at the Military Academy, where it got into touch with some aspects of organization and unfolding of the education process. The Korean guests also met cadres and cadets of the academy. Addresses were made by Lieutenant General Gheorghe Gomoiu, member of the CC of the RCP, deputy minister of national defence and secretary of the Higher Political Council of the army, and Army General So Chol. On the occasion, the friendly relations between the armed forces of the two countries were stressed, just as the outstanding importance of the meetings and talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Kim Il-song, for the continuous strengthening of the collaboration developing on multiple planes, military included, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

DPRK FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT

AU162016Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1921 GMT 16 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 16 Sep, AGERPRES--A delegation of the Korean-Romanian Friendship Association led by Kim Yang Sun [name as received], vice chairman of the association, visited Romania over September 6-16 at the invitation of the Romanian Institute for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries (IRRCS) and of the Romanian-Korean Friendship Association.

The guests took part in the events arranged in Romania on the 30th anniversary of the creation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, met executives of the Romanian-Korean Friendship Association, called at the Stefan Gheorghiu Academy, at the Galati and Cluj municipal councils and saw round economic objectives and cultural establishments in Bucharest and in the country.

GNA CHAIRMAN GIOSAN RECEIVES SWEDISH PARLIAMENTARIANS

AU152050Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 15 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 15 Sep, AGERPRES--Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, received on September 15 the delegation of the commission on cultural affairs of the Swedish parliament led by Georg Anderson, chairman of the commission, now on a fact-finding visit to Romania.

Information was exchanged during the interview on the activity of the two parliaments, in cultural field in particular.

Both sides stressed the good relations between the two supreme legislative bodies, the contribution parliaments and parliamentarians make to promoting the collaboration and cooperation between the two countries and peoples on multiple planes.

During their Romanian sojourn, the Swedish deputies met and had talks with members of the Commission on Education, Science and Culture of the Grand National Assembly, with Dumitru Ghise, deputy chairman of the Council for Socialist Culture and Education, with representatives of the Romanian radio and television.

NEW INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX BEING BUILT ON BLACK SEA COAST

AU161442Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0908 GMT 16 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 16 Sep, AGERPRES--A large industrial platform to include an oil refinery, a petrochemical combine, a power and district-heating station and a sea harbour is under construction on the Black Sea Coast, in the Midia-Navodari zone. This is the most important industrial platform of the kind to be built in Romania under the present five-year plan. The technico-economic studies and the design belong to Romanian experts and were conceived in order to create a unitary industrial platform with common facilities, thus ensuring an optimum density for the building and better efficiency of the investments.

The building works on the site of this industrial platform, extending on about 48 hectares, develop at a high rate, so that by the end of the running will be commissioned. In the end, the refinery will process 3.5 million tons of oil, its products making the raw material for the petrochemical combine, whose construction is in an advanced stage. The power and heating station will also be commissioned by the end of the present year. The sea harbour is part of the industrial platform, and at present its mould is being built, its first piers for chemical and oil products being ready for commissioning by 1980.

AGERPRES REPORTS ON NEW SCHOOLYEAR, EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS

AU150959Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0929 GMT 15 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 15 Sep, AGERPRES--Today, September 15, the pupils and students of Romania inaugurate a new school year that has optimum conditions secured to unfold. This year alone, the Romanian state spends 16,..6 million lei on education, that is 25 times more than in 1950. To meet its basic demand--the integration of education with research and production--the schools in Romania have, besides a bigger number of classrooms, also 8,990 labs and 8,850 workshops in the general education system, and 4,295 in the lyceum system. The material basis of the 44 higher learning units is made up of 929 lecture and classrooms, 1,265 seminar rooms, 1,013 rooms for practical works, 3,914 labs and 222 didactic workshops.

Worth mentioning is that from a country where the percentage of illiterates was constantly 25 per cent of the population, Romania has turned, during the 34 years since the liberation, into a country where more than half of the population attends a form of school training.

Education is free of charge, the number of pupils and students benefiting of accommodation in boarding schools and hostels has risen from 160,000 in 1948 to almost 400,000 this year. The Romanian state makes greater efforts to secure scholarships for an as large number of pupils and students as possible. Telling in this connection is the share of stipend-holders, which is now of 39.6 per cent in lyceums, 97 per cent in vocational schools and 63 per cent in faculties.

The year 1978 marks the printing of the largest number of textbooks ever recorded in the history of the Romanian education--1,168 titles in a circulation of 32,505,000--meant for a record number of pupils and students--almost six million. Of these textbooks 238 have been edited in the languages of the coinhabiting nationalities, in a circulation of 1,760,000 copies. At the same time, the necessary conditions are provided for all pupils and students to learn in their mother-tongue. There are 2,481 school units and sections in Romania now with tuition in Magyar, 692 in German, 49 in Serbo-Croatian, 37 in Slovak, 11 in Ukrainian, 12 in Czech, Greek and Bulgarian. Likewise, the number of students belonging to the coinhabiting nationalities was in 1977/1978 by 11 per cent bigger than the previous year. They too, have the possibility to learn in their mother-tongue. Worth mentioning in this connection is that in six university institutes, tuition is ensured also in Magyar.

GDR'S HONECKER RECEIVES TU DELEGATION

AU142102Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 14 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Erich Honecker, SED secretary general and chairman of the GDR State Council, received Comrade Gheorghe Pana, member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and chairman of the central council of the General Union of Romanian Trade Uniors, who is visiting Berlin at the head of a trade union delegation.

On behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the Romanian guest conveyed a message of greetings and best wishes for health and happiness to Comrade Erich Honecker, as well as wishes for new successes in implementing the decisions of the 9th SED Congress and for the continuous flourishing of the GDR.

Thanking the guest, Comrade Erich Honecker in turn extended friendly greetings and heartfelt wishes for happiness and health to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, as well as wishes for complete success in building the comprehensively developed socialist society in Romania.

During the talk the sides expressed satisfaction with the upward course of relations between the two parties, countries, and the trade union organizations of the two countries.

SCINTEIA STRESSES NEED FOR NEW INTERNATIONAL MONETARY SYSTEM

AU161445Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0925 GMT 16 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 16 Sep, AGERPRES--Noting that after a period of relative relaxation, the exchange markets in the West witness fresh monetary unrests, SCINTEIA of September 16 stresses in a commentary on this subject matter that the solution can only be general: A new international monetary system. The daily stresses that Romania considers as imperiously necessary the adoption of urgent and efficient measures in view of the crystalization of a new international monetary system, healthy and equitable, apt to secure the strengthening of the national currencies, the establishment of real, economically substantiated relations, to provide premises for a greater stability of the rates of exchange. The development of such a system, the paper writes, fits in the demands of building a new international economic order, meant to contribute to liquidating underdevelopment, the gap between states, to the promotion of fruitful collaboration among all countries, in the interest of general peace and progress.

The consequences of the current monetary crisis, SCINTEIA points out, are the more severe as developments on the Western markets of exchange bear not only on the advanced capitalist countries, but also on the other states, especially on the developing ones.

More generally, the depreciation of the dollar leads in fact to an escalation of protectionism, by the restrictive measures taken by those capitalist countries which try to annihilate thus the effects of currency instability. In turn, protectionism and the uncertainties linked to the ups and downs, from one day to another, of the rates of exchange, affect the world trade and ultimately deepen the world economic recession.

BELGRADE MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE ON TECHNOLOGY REPORTED

Romanian Delegate's Address

AU1410402 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0955 GMT 14 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Sep, AGERPRES--The second conference of ministers in charge of the policy of science and technology in the countries of Europe and North America--MINESPOL II--should turn into a moment of major importance within the efforts for expanding the scientific and technological cooperation among the participating countries, should contribute to speeding up the economic development of all states, and first of all of the developing ones--stressed in his address to the plenum Romania's representative Valeriu Ceoceonica.

Pointing out that the debates in the current reunion are important also because they precede the world conference on science and technique due next year, the speaker emphasized the need for the elaboration of recommendations and conclusions conducive to expanded and intensified cooperation in the respective domains, especially toward securing the broad, unhampered access of all countries to the gains of contemporary science and technology, toward promoting in mutually advantageous forms the transfer of knowledge and experience. The Romanian delegate showed that by its decisions, the reunion would have to give an impact to the activity of implementation of the Helsinki Final Act provisions regarding collaboration in science and technique. Such collaboration is important both for the fact that no firm measures have been taken so far for the implementation of the relevant recommendations, and for that it might facilitate a better preparation of the 1980 Madrid meeting of the CSCE.

Within the concrete measures to contribute to intensifying such cooperation both at an all-European level, and subregional one, such as the Balkan area, the Romanian representative listed the cooperation through programmes of study, joint research centres, projects of cooperation in production, exchanges of scientific data and information.

Proposals Submitted

AU1614432 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0918 GMT 16 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Sep, AGERPRES--The Romanian delegation present at the Belgrade conference declared for the definition of conclusions and recommendations meant to step up the cooperation in science and technology. To this end, it advanced a series of proposals and suggestions to be included in the final document of the conference.

At the proposal of the Romanian delegation and of other delegations, the draft recommendations of the drafting groups included provisions referring to the contribution of the works in Belgrade to the preparation of the United Nations conference on science and technology for development, the inauguration of new actions for the translation into life of the relevant dispositions in the Final Act of the Conference for Security and Cooperation in Europe, for securing the access to and transfer of scientific and technical knowledge to the benefit of all countries, first of all of the developing ones, the contribution of the participating states to the establishment of a new international economic order, the intensification of the exchange of data and information in science and technique.

U.S. AMBASSADOR CONVEYS OFFICIAL NOTE FROM CARTER TO TITO

LD182022Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1844 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--In the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs today, U.S. Ambassador to the SFRY Lawrence Eagleburger handed Under Secretary Budimir Loncar a personal message from President Carter for President Tito. In his message, President Carter informs President Tito on the course and the results of the Camp David talks between President Carter, President as-Sadat and Prime Minister Begin.

TANJUG SAYS CAMP DAVID 'EXCEEDS BY FAR ALL EXPECTATIONS'

LD181240Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 0935 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Washington, 18 Sep, TANJUG--The Camp David summit has ended. Two documents, one an outline to peace in the Middle East, and the other an outline for a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel were signed in the White House last night by Presidents Carter and As-Sadat and Prime Minister Begin. The success achieved at the tripartite meeting and made public in the basic outlines last night exceeds by far all expectations.

Although a comprehensive solution of the Middle East crisis is projected over the next five-year period, solutions to many of the essential questions still remain vague. There is nothing specific, for example, about where Israel's definitive borders will lie, what form of statehood will Palestine have, what will be the fate of some Israeli military outposts and settlements on the occupied territories, etc.

Despite the absence of full details, it can be said that Camp David represents an unexpected and major step forward and a very solid basis for a definitive solution of the Middle East problem to follow.

More details about the two documents signed will become available today. President as-Sadat and Prime Minister Begin will today hold separate press conferences and President Carter will later in the day address a joint session of U.S. Senate and House of Representatives.

The Camp David agreement is, in essence, to solve the whole complex of the Middle East problem, proceeding from the principles set down by the participants in the summit, within the next five years and on the basis of Security Council Resolution 242.

The outline to peace in the Middle East envisages a process of peace negotiated between Israel and all its neighbours. The basis for peace negotiations is to be Israel's withdrawal from occupied territories. Under the document, the Palestinian problem is also to be solved within five years. For this five-year "transition period", a joint Jordanian-Israeli-Palestinian administration is envisaged for the West Bank. After this, according to the document, Palestinians could themselves decide their future.

The outline to peace in the Middle East refers only to the "legitimate rights" of the Palestinians but does not specify the participation of the Palestinian Liberation Organization in any stage of the projected peace process. The document does, however, include (?Palestinian) [word indistinct] negotiations on the future of the West Bank. The document is also quite vague in regard to Israeli military outposts.

The Camp David agreement on the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty is for a treaty to be concluded within three months. Prime Minister Begin, with President as-Sadat's consent, said, at the White House last night, that the two sides will endeavour to conclude the treaty even sooner.

At the summit, Israel reaffirmed its readiness to transfer full sovereignty over the Sinai to Egypt and [word indistinct] its readiness to reciprocate by establishing [word indistinct] and normal relations with Israel. The problem of Israeli settlements in the Sinai remains open, however.

In any case, in agreeing on general principles for the solution of major Middle East issues, As-Sadat and Begin have agreed to start with a separate Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. This is doubtless a point scored by Israel but one full of uncertainties in regards to peace with Jordan and Syria and, in particular, the Palestinians.

In regard to guarantees of Israel's security, the agreement vaguely refers to international forces and mentions, also, United (?Nations) forces. A ranking U.S. official has explicitly stated that a United States military force will not be stationed in the Middle East.

At the White House last night, Carter, As-Sadat and Begin placed emphasis on the importance of the Camp David agreement but nevertheless pointed also to the great problems and difficulties still standing in the way of future negotiations [words indistinct].

Belgrade Radio Reports Agreement

AU181540Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 18 Sep 78 AU

[Milorad Denda interview with Velimir Budimir, TANJUG correspondent in Washington--live]

[Text] [Denda] As we reported at the beginning of the cast, the tripartite American-Egyptian-Israeli meeting at Camp David was concluded last night. Two documents were signed: On guidelines for peace in the Middle East and on guidelines for conclusion of a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel. In this connection, we have phoned Velimir Budimir, TANJUG correspondent in Washington. Comrade Budimir, can you hear us?

[Budimir] I can hear you well.

[Denda] At the beginning of this interview, please tell us how this meeting has been assessed and whether anything is known about the content of the documents.

[Budimir] As we have reported, President Carter, Egyptian President as-Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Begin publicly announced last night that they had agreed on guidelines for solution of the 30-year Middle East dispute and crisis. These guidelines are contained in two documents: One contains the guidelines for peace in the Middle East and the other the guidelines for conclusion of a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel, which refer exclusively to the Sinai and the bilateral relations of these two countries.

For the time being only the chief provisions are known. Somewhat later, in 2 or 3 hours, both documents will be published and distributed to journalists.

[Denda] What is known now?

[Budimir] In any case, as they themselves say, these are guidelines and not a final solution to any of the Middle East problems. One can say for both documents that they are very [Budimir corrects himself] what they can easily be violated, through disagreements between Egypt and Israel and even more through those between Israel and its other neighbors. It is not yet known, but it may be expected that Syria and the Palestinians will certainly react to these documents negatively, especially in connection with the West Bank and Gaza. The future participation of Jordan and King Husayn is also very uncertain; all three Camp David participants call very strongly on King Husayn to take part in further talks.

Nevertheless, this certainly opens the way for a separate peace treaty between Israel and Egypt, which is considered the greatest achievement gained by Israel in the Camp David talks, although it has not yet promised a final, definitive and certain withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories, on which President as-Sadat had very explicitly insisted.

According to what is known for the time being, the Middle East peace guidelines chiefly contain the following: They refer, as I have said, to the future of the West Bank and Gaza. They speak about a 5-year period of civil self-administration for the Palestinians in that region. They speak about the withdrawal of Israeli military forces to some specific locations, some garrisons. They also speak about negotiations between Egypt, Israel and elected representatives of the Palestinians on the West Bank, which means that not mentioned at all are...

[Denda] The PLO...

[Budimir] ...The representatives of the PLO, by which the final status of this region after 5 years would be determined. They speak about no new Israeli settlements during these negotiations, about security arrangements including a United Nations force. However, U.S. officials assert that U.S. troops will not be stationed on the West Bank. They also speak about (?East Jerusalem), but nothing is known about this; it is only said that some documents, some letters between Israel, Egypt and the others will be distributed.

[Denda] In any case, colleague Budimir, one should wait until the details of these agreements are known, and we shall talk extensively about this in our program "At the Center of Attention" following the newsreel this evening.

Colleague Budimir, thank you very much for your report.

[Budimir] Thank you, and see you later.

Ljubljana Radio Commentary

AU1812547 Ljubljana Domestic Service in Slovene 1200 GMT 18 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Following the conclusion of the Camp David meeting, Egyptian President as-Sadat and Israel's Prime Minister Begin signed two documents which give hope for an early, lasting and just peace in the Middle East. The contents of the signed documents are not as yet known but, according to statements by Carter, As-Sadat and Begin, the first document, on directives for conclusion of a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel, provides realistic foundations for solving the disputed questions. According to observers, the substance of this document is Israel's consent to Egypt's full sovereignty over Sinai and a complete withdrawal of Israel's forces from this region.

But in this connection, it is still unclear whether this is a question of the entire Sinai and when Israel intends to withdraw. This question will probably be answered indirectly by the Israeli parliament, which should meet within 2 weeks to decide on the Israeli settlements in the occupied territory. It is believed among Egyptian circles that a negative decision by Tel Aviv could destroy all agreements achieved at Camp David.

The second document on the directive for peace in the Middle East, is less important at this time, because the possibilities for its realization are primarily in the hands of those who did not participate in the Camp David meeting. But it must be emphasized that, as is envisaged by the second document coming from Camp David, peace in the Middle East will be based on the principles of the UN Security Council's Resolution No 242, which includes the demand for Israel's withdrawal from all occupied territories but which, nevertheless, refers to the formation of a Palestinian state primarily as a humanitarian question.

TANJUG Says Agreements Fragile

LD182024Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1858 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpts] Washington--Two documents which Carter, As-Sadat and Begin signed in the White House last night were released in Washington today. If seen as a whole, they show mutual concessions both by As-Sadat and by Begin and should the peaceful process of negotiations be continued, they could represent a greater basis than previously for the future search of solutions to Middle East problems. However, the details which are known today show many unclear aspects, many still uncoordinated attitudes and differences which cloud the original picture more than at first glance last night.

Above all, both documents are very fragile, either on account of future disagreements between Israel and Egypt or between Israel and its other neighbors, above all the Palestinians, whose future and future state structure is not clear.

In accepting in principle some general solutions for the West Bank and Gaza, and self-government for Palestine, As-Sadat in fact ensured in Camp David a separate peace treaty with Israel which could be concluded as early as in 3 months' time, if matters go as agreed at Camp David.

All this shows that basically Israel's earlier plan for the West Bank of the Jordan and for Gaza, known as the 26-point plan, was accepted but with significant new additions and concessions. In this respect, the most essential points believed here to be to As-Sadat's advantage are the facts that Israel accepted the end of military occupation of the West Bank of the Jordan, Gaza and Sinai, that it accepted self-government for Palestine and the solution of the Palestine problem in all its aspects, and that it bound itself to certain withdrawals, as well as accepted that UN troops, instead of Israeli troops, should supervise order and peace on occupied territories in the transition period.

Nevertheless, nobody can yet say what will happen later because the principle of Israel's complete withdrawal from occupied territories is not mentioned at all; there is no mention (except in the agreement with Egypt) of future Israeli borders on the West Bank of the Jordan; there is no mention at all of the Golan Heights and borders or peace negotiations with Syria. President as-Sadat presents the conviction that the Carter administration has promised to work for the final solutions to the Middle East problems right up to the complete withdrawal of Israel to the borders of 1967.

Commentators View Agreements

AU182155Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 18 Sep 78 AU

[Discussion by Milutin Milenkovic, Radio Belgrade first program chief editor, and Dusan Simic, POLITIKA editor, on Camp David agreements, conducted by Milorad Denda--live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [Simic] I would have to say that after reading the mountains of copy which have come in today, one gets the strange impression that the agreement which was announced at Camp David was very important, a big surprise and a great step, but nevertheless--although it may be said that it meets with support in the West [words indistinct]--it seems that it has not met anywhere with any great and undivided enthusiasm. It is accompanied by considerable reserve everywhere; perhaps not so much by reserve as by skepticism about the ability of its being implemented, not so much the ability of its first part being implemented--the one which deals with a special or separate agreement between Egypt and Israel--but rather its second part, which refers to the entire Middle East. This is a document which, (?to put it exactly), does not bind anyone but its immediate participants. A whole number of fully interested parties, without whom the agreement cannot be imagined, are not included and have from the very beginning dissociated themselves from the agreement and denounced it.

Here I have in mind Syria. Of course, Syria has plenty of reason for this, since its special problem, the Golan, is not even mentioned any place in this document. The Palestinians have plenty of reason, for only the participation is foreseen of those Palestinians who inhabit the territories in question, which is to say the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. We know that about 1 or perhaps 1.1 million Palestinians out of something over 3 million live there. Thus two out of every three Palestinians are excluded from this decision. Therefore it is very difficult to see how they could accept such an agreement.

[Denda] In any case, if you agree, we may say in conclusion: The paths of the further solving of the Middle East problem, the paths of the peace process, even after Camp David, will be filled with much uncertainty and expectation. We may also speak with reserve about the ability to implement what has been agreed upon at Camp David.

[Milenkovic] If we look at the results that can now be seen, we can perhaps say that in the field of world strategy, concerning the relaxation between the big powers or the aggravation of their relations in the field of the so-called detente, this outcome of the meeting means a deterioration in detente and that the Soviet Union will certainly react very negatively. Also, this American participation in a secret deal and separate peace is certainly irritating to detente, it offends and provokes the other interested parties in that area and is not relief but the end of the so-called spirit of Geneva, in which the mission of the United Nations in the Middle East was more or less respected--it was not fully respected but certainly more than now.

As regards inter-Arab relations, this agreement will increase the discord. It will also increase the pressure on the PLO. For instance, the right in Lebanon will certainly exploit this, just as it is likely that King Husayn, if he joins this deal, may essentially worsen the Palestinian position.

[Simic] If I may say something, since we are obviously approaching the end of our time. It seems to me--this is my basic impression of this agreement--that of course it is very difficult at this moment to draw any big conclusions.

We do not even know what all has been agreed upon, we only know a small part of it. We know better what has not been agreed to, than what has. So it is very difficult to be very explicit. But it seems to me that many ambivalent points have remained in this agreement, many loose ends, and considering that this is the Middle East where it is very difficult to make things definitive at any time, much remains to be done. This solution is not the definitive one, but leaves a very significant vacuum in which anything may happen.

[Milenkovic] In these documents, we must look much more for the things that have been passed over in silence than those that have been stated, for the essence of the whole problem in fact lies in the things that have been passed over in silence, such as Golan, the destiny of the Palestinian state and the national self-determination of the Palestinians.

From the point of view of the nonalined countries, among which our country plays such a visible role, we must reiterate that we have always been in favor of peace being achieved and striven for in the Middle East--and this was the decision of all the meetings of the nonalined countries. However, it must be a just, lasting and comprehensive peace which will respect the rights and interests of all the directly interested peoples, especially those who for years have lacked even the most fundamental national self-determination.

In this sense, these Camp David agreements--even if they cause enthusiasm in some places--certainly give us much cause for concern, for tension will increase from various directions, the balance of power may sooner be disturbed than strengthened in this way, and some new outlines of firmer spheres of interest may lead to further and wider complications both of a political and military nature.

[Denda] We shall see this in the coming days. Thank you for participating in this broadcast.

VAKIC, ECONOMIC DELEGATION TO VISIT U.S. ON 22 SEP

LD181654Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1505 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD

[Summary] Belgrade--At a press conference in the Economic Chamber of Yugoslavia today it was stated that an economic delegation headed by Ilija Vakic, president of the chamber, was going to the United States on 22 September on a reciprocal visit to the businessmen who have visited Yugoslavia in large numbers. The successful economic cooperation between the United States and Yugoslavia was noted as having reached $672 million last year.

The arrival of a delegation from the economic association of Friuli-Venezia Giulia in Yugoslavia was also announced. The very first talks with this delegation had noted that there were still many unexplored avenues of economic cooperation within the context of the Osimo accords. Regarding the domestic market, it was stated that the situation was favorable over the summer months with people spending freely. Exports have had a good effect on overall economic trends, particularly in the middle part of the year. The favorable market conditions are expected to last until the end of the year.

SWEDISH KING, QUEEN DEPART AFTER OFFICIAL VISIT

AU181552Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Sep 78 p 1 AU

[Text] Following their 5-day official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of SFRY President Josip Broz Tito, King Carl XVI Gustaf of Sweden and Queen Sylvia left Belgrade yesterday afternoon.

A cordial farewell ceremony was held for the Swedish royal couple at Belgrade airport. The Swedish royal couple were seen off at Belgrade airport by Dobrivoje Vidic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia; Eng Dusan Ckrebic, president of the assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia; and Ivan Stambolic, president of the Esecutive Council of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, and their wives; and Zivorad Kovacevic, president of the Belgrade Municipal Assembly.

Kiro Hadzi Vasilev, vice president of the SFRY Assembly, and Feliks Gorski, Yugoslav ambassador to Sweden, with their wives, as well as other officials were present at the farewell ceremony. Axel Lewenhaupt, Swedish ambassador to the SFRY, together with members of the Swedish Embassy also saw off the Swedish royal couple. Olivera Rakonjac and Nebojsa Babic, pupils of the Belgrade Braca Ribar elementary school, presented bouquets to Swedish King Carl XVI Gustaf and Queen Sylvia immediately before they boarded their plane.

During their visit to Yugoslavia, the Swedish king and queen visited Zagreb, Dubrovnik, Ohrid and Belgrade. The Swedish sovereign was proclaimed an honorary citizen of Belgrade.

FOREIGN MINISTER VRHOVEC ENDS VISIT TO ROMANIA

LD182058Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1427 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, today ended his short working visit to Romania and left for Yugoslavia by plane. In Bucharest, Vrhovec carried out an exchange of views with Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei on questions concerning bilateral cooperation and the current international situation.

Josip Vrhovec was received today by Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of Romania, and spent some time with him in friendly conversation. At the meeting, both sides highly appraised Yugoslav-Romanian relations in all spheres and expressed satisfaction with their successful development on the basis of full equality, respect for independence and national sovereignty.

Vrhovec conveyed warm greetings from President of the Republic and LCY Josip Broz Tito to President Ceausescu. Expressing gratitude for the greetings, Nicolae Ceausescu asked the head of Yugoslav diplomacy to convey to President Tito his sincere greetings and best wishes.

Details of Talks Reported

LD182104Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1713 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest--The talks between Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary of foreign affairs, and Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, have ended in Bucharest. Vrhovec was here for a brief working visit.

It is understood that a thorough exchange of views was carried out during the talks between the diplomatic heads of the two neighboring countries on the most important questions of bilateral relations and the international situation.

It has also been learned that present Yugoslav-Romanian relations, which--as was noted--are developing on the stable foundations of equality, respect for independence, national sovereignty and noninterference in internal affairs, were assessed positively in the talks.

Both sides made the assessment that necessary conditions existed for expansion and promotion of cooperation on the basis of agreed upon principles and agreement between Presidents Tito and Ceausescu.

A high level of trust and mutual respect for the stands of the two sides was manifested--it has been learned--in the exchange of views between Vrhovec and Andrei, which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and cordiality. The need for the integral application of the Helsinki Final Act was pointed out in the political dialog between the diplomatic heads of the two friendly countries during the examination of European security and cooperation--it has been learned. Yugoslavia and Romania also showed interest in development of Balkan cooperation, in the problem of disarmament and in the introduction of a new international economic system.

The ministers paid attention to the policy of nonalinement, in which context reference was especially made to the nonalined countries' foreign ministers conference in Belgrade. It is stressed in circles close to the two delegations that a high level of agreement was manifested in assessment of international developments, as was the desire that all countries, regardless of size, should take part in solution of major international questions.

The ministers confirmed the interest of their governments in further consolidation of detente which, in their assessment, should become a universal process and should cover all areas of international life. They expressed the view that all peace-loving forces must be involved in order to overcome all negative manifestations and to reassert positive tendencies in international life.

On the Yugoslav side the following took part in the talks: Milan Veres, assistant federal secretary; Trajkovski and Jazic, heads of departments in the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs; and the Yugoslav ambassador in Bucharest, Trifun Nikolic.

On the Romanian side, in addition to Minister Andrei, the following took part in the Yugoslav-Romanian political dialog: Assistant Minister Constantin Oancea; and Sandru, Flitan and Ciubotaru, heads of departments in the ministry.

DELEGATION MEETS WITH PRC ACADEMIES OF SCIENCES

LD161134Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1001 GMT 16 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Peking--The delegation of the academies of sciences and arts of Yugoslavia, which is visiting the PRC and is headed by Academician Mihail Apostolski, held talks today in the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the Academy of Social Sciences.

This was the first meeting for the Yugoslav delegation, in which the leaders of the academies of sciences and arts of Sarajevo, Zagreb, Ljubljana, Belgrade and Skopje are represented.

In the talks with Li Chang, vice president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, views were exchanged on future cooperation between the Chinese academy and the Council of Academies of Sciences of Yugoslavia. It was agreed that on Monday an agreement should be signed on such cooperation.

In the Academy of Social Sciences, the delegation held talks with Hu Chiao-mu, the famous Chinese party theoretician and president of this academy, within the framework of which 19 scientific institutes operate. However, many of these institutes are only now restarting their work, as they were practically eliminated during the past 10 years.

In these talks, agreement was also reached concerning the signing of an agreement on cooperation in the sphere of social sciences. It was stated that a team of the most famous Chinese economists, headed by Sun Yeh-fang, would soon visit Yugoslavia with the basic aim of studying Yugoslavia's economic system. The Yugoslav academicians also visited two institutes today--the Institute for Criminology and Forensic Medicine and the Institute for Archeology.

Cooperation Agreement Signed

LD181816Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1632 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpt] Peking, 18 Sep, TANJUG--An agreement on scientific cooperation between the Council of Yugoslav Academies of Arts and Sciences and China's academies of natural and social sciences was concluded in Peking today. This latest agreement has issued from the long-term agreement on scientific and technological cooperation signed [words indistinct] during Chinese Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's visit to Yugoslavia. According to the agreement, Yugoslav and Chinese academies of science will encourage cooperation between scientific organizations as well as the exchange of scholars, publications and scientific achievements. The agreement also provides for annual exchanges of scholars.

DJURANOVIC DELIVERS OPENING ADDRESS AT ZAGREB FAIR

LD151934Y Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0907 GMT 15 Sep 78 LD

[Report on a speech by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council; at the opening of the Zagreb fair on 15 September]

[Text] Zagreb--This year's autumn international Zagreb fair, in which 59 countries, including 32 developing countries, over 1,500 Yugoslav organizations of associated labor and some 5,000 foreign participants are taking part, can be ranked among the most important manifestations of the world economy. The autumn Zagreb fair offers the widest possibilities to the organizations of associated labor and to all businessmen in our country for grasping contemporary trends in world economy, especially new technical and technological achievements, improvement in quality and assortment, the influence of this progress on our economy and methods of insuring conditions for increasingly varied and ample inclusion of the Yugoslav economy in world economic trends and contemporary processes of the division of labor. Thus, the Zagreb fair offers important encouragement to corresponding adaptation of our economy to modern demands of the world market--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, said in his speech when opening the autumn Zagreb fair today. Continuing, Djuranovic emphasized that development of economic relations between our country and foreign countries was characterized by a constant increase in the volume, structure and regional direction of trade exchange, as well as by increasing development of higher forms of economic cooperation, such as long-term cooperation, joint investments, business-technical cooperation and transfer of technology.

The volume of our trade with foreign countries has reached about 37 percent of the social product and trade is carried on with 131 countries. In this connection, we especially wish to emphasize that our trade is being most dynamically developed with the developing countries. Today we trade with 107 developing countries. It is also possible to favorably assess the development of higher forms of cooperation with industrially developed countries, as well as with the developing countries, although this is only a good beginning. Since 1968, we concluded over 160 agreements on joint investments with business partners in some 20 countries, while in the field of long-term cooperation, we have over 500 agreements concluded with foreign enterprises.

Cooperation in the field of transfer of technology is developing in an increasingly successful manner with both the industrially developed countries and the developing countries. These are undoubtedly very important results. However, our efforts aimed at further expansion and promotion of trade and economic cooperation with the world in general must be increased and better organized. This is also required by the economic situation and by the basic trends of development in the world economy.

From a global point of view, contemporary economic trends are still not enriched enough by the results of technical and technological achievements. There still exist obstacles and resistance to allowing all mankind to benefit from the acquired technical knowledge and not just from one selected part of it. However, the process of changing this situation is inevitable and we should not spare our efforts to make a corresponding contribution in this respect. At the same time, Djuranovic emphasized that it is necessary to point out that present disproportions in distribution of the social product of the world economy, when a small section of mankind rules over a large part of the social product, cause a large proportion of mankind to be deprived of sufficient income for normal existence. Contradictions in current world economic relations have a decisive influence on development of the entire world economy, as well as on development of individual regions and countries. These contradictions are reflected in various forms of closing certain markets and in introduction of various protective measures, which slow down exchange of technological knowledge and increased mutual trade. All this is increasing the technological gap between the developed and less developed countries. All this creates great possibilities for monopolistic behavior and for economic pressuring by the strong on the weak and less developed, which slows down the dynamics of the development processes which would contribute to a more even and correct building of economic relations in the world today.

The tendencies in current economic trends in the world this year are also not satisfactory, which, indeed, unfavorably affects possible increased trade of our country, especially with industrially developed countries. To this we must add the fact that the present world economic situation is also characterized by uneven trends in certain countries involving various rates of inflation, unemployment, payment and exchange deficits, monetary and other crises. In recent years, we also note a constant decline in growth of international trade. All this, to a certain extent, Djuranovic observed, influences the behavior of individual countries in the area of trade restrictions, exemplified by a smaller increase in imports by industrially developed countries, which primarily affects the developing countries.

We are convinced that closing certain sections of the world economy cannot represent a more permanent component of international economic relations and it is therefore necessary to maintain constant activity to change these tendencies. Ultimately, various forms of cooperation, as well as "meetings" of the economies of various countries, such as occurs at this autumn Zagreb fair, represent a great contribution.

However, there can be no essential and lasting solutions without a more rapid process of construction of the new economic order. This task, therefore, remains permanently topical and is one of the most important for an increasingly successful inclusion of our economy in world economic trends. It is also necessary to bear in mind that this current obligation is the task of the day as well as for forthcoming years--which means a permanent task--when our economic dependence on imports, ability to compete, balance of payments deficit and the volume of indebtedness of the Yugoslav economy will represent the factor which will basically and increasingly determine the rate and dynamics of economic development.

One of the most important prerequisites for development of economic relations with foreign countries lies in our organization of self-management. It must be said that we are still initiating the process of building self-managing relations in this field. It is especially necessary to make the self-managing interest communities in the republics and provinces capable of establishing economic relations with foreign countries. It is necessary to insure the creation, organization and effective functioning of joint economic representations in individual countries and that of linking associated labor by negotiations in the sections for economic relations with the markets of foreign countries. All these new forms of organization of associated labor in the field of economic relations with foreign countries required at this moment and in the forthcoming period require the full support of our community, in order to insure, by joint efforts, conditions for the construction of new economic relations with foreign countries, whose essence lies in affirmation of the decisive role of associated labor in this sphere of our social relations and activities.

All this represents the point of departure which is providing better opportunities for us in world trade as pointed out by Comrade Tito in his recent speech to the Slovene political aktiv, when he said: Great possibilities are opening for us in development of trade and economic cooperation with other countries. We must not allow these favorable conditions to be lost due to our poor organization, poor business activity and disloyal competition among ourselves. Such cases are not rare in our country and I personally witnessed these kinds of things during my visits to some countries. We must make order in this respect, that is, become better linked and organized among ourselves. Working together, we can make big deals in many countries which individual enterprises, if acting alone, could not do. Of course, it is also necessary to join with foreign partners, and, because we enjoy great confidence abroad, we could work much better.

Djuranovic then emphasized that we should not try to avoid facing all shortcomings which exist in the organization of our domestic economy and in coordination of our appearance on individual foreign markets. In this respect, I would like to point out the efforts which must be made for intensive market research, constant improvement of technological knowledge and technical and technological quality of products and the search for new methods and ways of selling on individual markets. All this represents an immediate task aimed at better organization, increased business activity and the effective inclusion of our economy in world economic trends.

The autumn Zagreb fair enables our organizations of associated labor to demonstrate their achievements and to compare them with the achievements of other countries. This is in fact the place where it is possible to assess our successes and to gain new knowledge about possibilities of developing our production by means of various forms of associated labor and means, joint investments and joint appearance on foreign markets. This exposition offers unique opportunity to show the export potentials of the Yugoslav economy in fields of machine building, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, timber industry, textiles, food and chemical industries, electroengineering and electronics and the production and engineering of equipment for complete construction of various projects.

Full recognition must be given to the collective of the Zagreb fair and to all participants of this event, with the wish that this exposition contributes to further consolidation of ties between the economies of individual countries and thus concretely encourages constant growth in world trade, which is of great importance for individual countries, as well as for development of the world economy as a whole--Veselin Djuranovic said in concluding his speech.

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